FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARGENTINA, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA TO AID BOLIVIA

PY131946 Paris AFP in Spanish 0233 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] La Paz, 12 Aug (AFP) -- It was learned here today upon President Hernan Siles Zuazo's return from a 2-day visit to Ecuador, where he attended the inauguration of his counterpart Leon Febres Cordero, that Argentina, Venezuela, and Colombia will implement cooperation programs with Bolivia in support of its democratic process.

This announcement was made by Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez Saavedra, who indicated that these countries will cooperate in the fight against drug trafficking, implement technical, economic, and commercial cooperation programs, and help Bolivia renegotiate its foreign debt in the best possible conditions.

Fernandez Saavedra said that the decision adopted by Presidents Jaime Lusinchi, Raul Alfonsin, and Belisario Betancur -- of Venezuela, Argentina, and Colombia, respectively -- could move the European countries to increase their support of the Bolivian democratic process.

Saavedra reported that the foreign ministers of the Andean Pact member countries (Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia) will meet in La Paz in mid-September and that the cooperation programs could be implemented at the end of September.

Siles Zuazo left Bolivia on Friday along with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin. The two heads of state have resolved the problem of Argentina's pending debt with Bolivia for the purchase of natural gas.

In Ecuador, U.S. Vice President George Bush expressed the Reagan administration's support of the democratic Bolivian Government and Siles Zuazo agreed, along with the presidents of Ecuador, Argentina, Colombia, and Venezuela and a Peruvian Government representative, to undertake joint actions against drug trafficking and to cooperate to resolve the foreign debt problem.

On his way back to La Paz, the Bolivian head of state made a technical stopover in Lima, where he was invited to lunch by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry. Siles Zuazo and Belaunde Terry reportedly discussed bilateral matters.

ALFONSIN, PERU'S BELAUNDE DISCUSS REGION'S DEBT

PY112212 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2019 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 11 Aug (EFE) -- Today in Lima, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin suggested the possiblity of holding a meeting of Latin American presidents to review the problems affecting the region, with special emphasis placed on the foreign debt issue, after the foreign ministers meeting is held in Buenos Aires in September. Alfonsin made a 1-hour stopover in Lima. His plane landed at the Callao Air Base; Callao is Lima's port. Alfonsin was met by his Peruvian counterpart, Fernando Belaunde, and the appropriate honors were paid to him. Alfonsin arrived from Ecuador, where he attended the inauguration of Leon Febres. He is returning to Buenos Aires.

The Argentine president stressed the struggled waged by the Latin American nations to have the liberators' dreams come true and to increasingly strengthen democracy in the continent. Alfonsin stated that Febres' inauguration in Ecuador was an important step in this strengthening and said that he was very pleased about it.

As a guarantor country of the Rio de Janeiro protocol, which set the boundaries between Ecuador and Peru in 1942, Alfonsin stated that his country "is always willing to cooperate with brotherly countries to overcome difficulties." In this regard, he stated, "we are setting an example by negotiating the southern issue with the brotherly Republic of Chile," referring to the dispute over the Beagle Channel. Alfonsin added that "Argentina is willing to do whatever must be done to overcome problems that may crop up."

Concerning the issue of the Latin American foreign debt, which totals $350 billion, Alfonsin said that "we must make an attempt to harmonize our financial policies to prevent further financial and economic problems."

"We must do all we can in this regard, and we are working with Peru and other countries to formalize that harmonization. We must admit, however, that all problems are not exactly alike. Nonetheless, there is hope that a concurrence can be reached," Alfonsin said. Alfonsin also said that society has to defend itself from the scourge of terrorism by using the systems supplied by democracy. Concerning the Malvinas Islands, Alfonsin expressed his thanks for the role played by Peru during the conflict and stressed "the British intransigence" to recognize Argentine sovereighty over the territory. He asked that what was decided at the United Nations be implemented, that is, that negotiations be conducted with Great Britain to achieve a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

For his part, President Fernando Belaunde invited the Argentine president to officially visit Peru "so that the Peruvian people can pay him the tribute they wish to," but no specific date was mentioned.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT OPENING OF CATTLE SHOW

PY122117 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1655 GMT 12 Aug 84

[President Raul Alfonsin speech at opening of cattle show in Palermo, Buenos Aires -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr President of the Argentine Rural Association, ladies and gentlemen: President Nicolas Avellaneda inaugurated the first cattle show more than a century ago. Since then many goals have been achieved, but we must also point out that since then there have been many frustrations. Nevertheless, our country has developed and its people and the fatherland have grown.

Since I assumed the presidency we have set concrete guidelines in the agricultural and livestock fields even in the face of the most difficult situations. Nobody can deny this since in these past few months we have managed to make official and to implement the World Bank loan that had irrationally been sitting on the desks of the arrogant bureaucracy, which had come to save our country, for 5 years. [applause] I now want to announce that the World Bank has already started to disburse a loan which will finance the construction of a silo system that already has equivalent financial support from the government. As a consequence, by 1985 the 22 northeastern and northwestern plants will be fully operational. With the same determination and strength the governmen is implementing other projects to be jointly financed by the World Bank and the Argentine Government.

The Agriculture and Livestock Secretariat is preparing a plan that will expedite the distribution of herbicides to producers mainly for use in harvest of coarse grains, which will undoubtedly show our farmers what the government means when it advocates the use of technology as a basic tool for the final takeoff of our productive capaicty. In addition to providing technology, the government will protect [the farmers'] profit not only with an adequate and effective exchange rate but also through the establishment of minimum prices, which in the case of wheat has been set 720 pesos per quintal for the coming harvest.

I am aware of the fact that certain sectors of the rural field are concerned over what has been termed the juridical insecurity regarding privately owned land. It is not my duty to pass judgment on initiatives that fall within the jurisdiction of other provincial bodies that do not depend on the will or decision of the president of the nation, but I do want to make some statements in this regard. I want to clearly distinguish between the two aspects of this issue, the juridical and political aspects, and also want to categorically state my position regarding these two aspects.

From the juridical point of view, I want to state that nobody in Argentina nor in any other juridical system in the world can seriously assert that the ownership of land is an absolute asset to the point of not admitting limitations. Sometimes common welfare demands the expropriation of land due to its size, deficient or nonexistent exploitation, or to the misery this fact brings to its inhabitants. [applause] These are not my words, these words were said by Pope Paul VI and recently quoted by Pope John Paul II. This same idea has existed peacefully in Argentina since the primitive colonization law was enacted during President Ramon S. Castillo's administration. This would mean accepting an archaic idea of what private property means, an idea which I would say is almost absurd, which is not in keeping with our legal, social, and cultural development. [applause] This is so because the right to private property is not violated when the expropriation of land is ordered by law for public purposes that are established by the pertinent legal body which in turn is protected by an independent law which operates within a system that fully respects the constitutional order and public liberties. [applause]

Regarding the political aspect, I want to point out once again that the platform of the political party that elected me as its presidential candidate does not foresee any type of colonization program based on the expropriation of private lands. [lengthy applause] We upheld this during our electoral campaign and reiterated it from within government. This is not a time for expropriations. Therefore, this message to the owners of rural land does not conceal my full belief that the concern some may have is not the consequence of an isolated measure but rather of an unjustified and unusual misinterpretation of this isolated case. [applause] This, in my opinion, has been the real cause for concern and, therefore, this is where the real problem lies. I believe that it is up to the sector leaders to evaluate the real scope of government actions and to then correctly inform the members of their own sectors. I hope this will be so and appreciate the prudence which many rural leaders have observed in this regard.

I hope that the sector leaders will tell all the men who work the land that this government was elected by the people and that it will exclusively govern abiding by the law and by the Constitution; that it is a government that intends to achieve the production goal of 60 million tons of grain; that it is determined to increase our land's productive capacity; that it will turn Bahia Blanca into our main port for grain shipments; that it will place technology, fertilizers, and herbicides at the disposal of rural producers; that it will ensure remunerative prices; and that it expects contributions to rural works through effort and investments, not because we have to pay back a monstrous and unjustified foreign debt, but basically because the government believes that modern agriculture is the basic ground to establish a democratic, industrial, rational, and stable Argentina. [applause]

In the agricultural and livestock field we have set clear goals, which we believe are sensible. We want to produce 60 million tons of grain, to support the producers' efforts by investing in infrastructure and transport, to provide agricultural chemical products to the farms, but we are also determined that these goals will not be achieved to the detriment of the livestock sector. [applause]

Therefore, I reassert our unwavering decision to encourage livestock production so that the farmers' efforts will be justly rewarded. We are undoubtedly going to do this although we may have to confront huge difficulties posed by the absurd protectionist measures of industrialized countries that excessively subisidize their agricultural and livestock production, thus spending resources that could be better used, creating costly and irrational obstacles for international trade, and contributing to the backwardness of developing countries. I cannot help pointing out the great harm caused by the large meat stocks of the EEC, which represent an increasing threat to the Argentine livestock sector's chances of development. Our country has termed this behavior a violation of the solidarity rules that should prevail in relations between nations. We will maintain our position in all forums and at all levels and at the same time will implement all possible measures to defend our production from this disloyal and aggressive competition. [applause]

Due to this, and in the belief that we must improve our herds, even at this difficult time for public finances, the government has decided, as of 1 October 1984, to do away with the withholding tax [retenciones] on beef exports [applause] as well as to grant reimbursements to exports of more industrialized beef. [applause] At the same time, other measures will ensure that the financing facilities for those exports will be maintained.

We Argentine citizens will find our path through our own tenacious efforts. The Argentine plains and each and every one of you is an example of what I have said. Allow the Argentine president to contribute his hope to your hope. Thank you very much.

I thus declare the 98th Argentine Rural Fair open.

Rural Society President's Comments

PY132139 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Aug 84 p 17

[By R.R. Rowland]

[Excerpts] Weather conditions and what President Raul Alfonsin may have to say in his speech were the main subjects of discussion yesterday at the livestock and agricultural show in Palermo. For some time past Argentine farmers have been demanding a more comprehensive policy for farmers and livestock breeders.

These demands were reiterated on Friday by Horacio Gutierrez, president of the Argentine Rural Society, in his traditional "Message to the Camp". He also said the government should cut down on fiscal expenditure and not attempt to make ends meet by increasing taxes. For a long time agrarian producers have complained they have to pay ever-increasing municipal, provincial, and state taxes.

CAPUTO, AMBASSADOR COMMENT ON BEAGLE PLEBISCITE

PY132213 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Aug 84 p 7

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo yesterday denied that he announced the Beagle Channel plebiscite might be modified to meet Justicialist Party demands that Congress first back the proposal and that voting be obligatory. Asked by reporters whether the original plebiscite plan might be changed, Caputo said: "The government's position on the popular consultation over the Papal proposal is that which has already been made known through the decree" signed by President Raul Alfonsin. Caputo also stated that the issues of ocean rights and territorial rights on Antarctica "are not being discussed" in the Beagle talks with Chile.

Meanwhile, roving Ambassador Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen said "foreign residents here and Argentines living abroad" should be allowed to vote in the plebiscite. The ambassador also condemned those "raising racist arguments" against Chileans in order to jeopardize an accord. The Radical Party "will challenge anyone trying to use racist arguments against those who we consider brothers, despite any cricumstancial differences that separate us," he said.

Solari Yrigoyen denied that the fact that a military regime rules Chile would endanger a treaty should a civilian government come to power there. "The Chilean opposition (to President Augusto Pinochet) has publicly stated it supports the signing of an accord because it would eliminate one of the pretexts used by the Chilean military government to justify its stay in power", he said.

GRINSPUN TO RELEASE ANTI-INFLATIONARY MEASURES

PY132206 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2013 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Aug (TELAM) -- A set of anti-inflationary measures will reportedly be announced by the national government. This report was released at the Economy Ministry after a number of telephone conversations between Minister Bernardo Grinspun and his advisers and aides.

As a result of these talks held with his aides in Washington, the economy minister reportedly ordered the exploration of some paths to begin a serious battle against the increase in prices. Although it seems premature to speak of concrete measures, there are those who have risked saying that the minister wants to begin an urgent campaign against the current inflation process and that he admits the existence of real causes for inflation and speculation from some sectors who prey on anticipated fears. It was also said that the foreign debt situation is now seen with a much clearer view, which will allow the adoption of a number of actions in the internal economic sector.

In reference to these objectives, the consulted source stated that the adjustment of the economy to curb inflation must be carried out with or without the IMF, or regardless of the IMF, but that these actions can be carried out with greater honesty and precision given the substantial developments achieved on the foreign front.

The source did not mention the scope of the measures which will reportedly be released by Grinspun, although he said that they would focus on the financial sector where some concrete measures will be adopted to disrupt the operation of parallel financial [para-financieras] organizations, and that some measures aimed at restricting the "call money" [in English] market could be adopted.

FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENTS DUE WITHIN 45 DAYS

PY131838 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1225 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Aug (NA) -- Over the next 45 days Argentina must pay a total of $1,375 billion on its foreign debt obligations. The most immediate obligation falls due on 15 August. Argentina must return the $125 million it received late in June from the international banks to assist with the payment of interest on its foreign debt. On 30 September it will have to pay some $500 million in consideration of quarterly servicing of the foreign debt.

SENATOR OPTIMISTIC ON SIGNING ACCORD WITH IMF

PY110022 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Ricardo Lafferiere, president of the Senate's Treaty and Agreements Committee and a member of the Senate's Expenditures Control Committee, today was interviewed by Radio Nacional. When asked his opinion regarding the negotiations being carried out with the IMF to reschedule Argentina's foreign debt, Lafferiere said:

[Begin Lafferiere recording] We have almost reached the end of the first round of negotiations on the foreign debt. I believe that it has been a positive phase because of the obvious unity of all political sectors that was crystallized with the Movement of Political Youths rally in June aimed at giving this negotiation political support. We are being allowed, for the first time, to reschedule or renegotiate the foreign debt of a developing country on the basis of a proposal that is not in keeping with the technical reports of the IMF. This is something that is not being disclosed to the media, but it is true. The letter of intent our government submitted to the IMF will probably be the grounds on which the agreement with that international organization will be signed in the next few days.

The IMF has had to accept the Argentine Government's proposals, and this proves that when the foreign debt is not negotiated from a single viewpoint, but within the framework of national development, of Latin American unity, within a framework that involves all other foreign countries that share our same problems, it is possible to obtain better negotiating conditions. [end recording]

PRIVATE, PUBLIC EMPLOYEES GRANTED SALARY INCREASE

PY140305 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2145 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Aug (TELAM) -- A Labor Ministry source has reported that the government today officially announced an 18-percent salary increase in August for both public and private employees, and 20 percent for retired personnel and pensioners. These percentages have been accepted by the General Confederation of Labor.

The appropriate decree will be released romorrow, because the technical details for its implementation are still being worked out. It has been confirmed that the minimum wage for this month is 10,500 pesos, and that the salary agreed upon [salario de convenio] is 13,000 pesos.

NAVY COMMANDERS CONCERNED OVER BUDGET REDUCTION

PY102342 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2345 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Aug (NA) -- It has been officially reported that the Navy commanders held a lengthy meeting today to discuss "the measures to be adopted to adequately adjust the Navy's operations to the proposed budget reduction." The meeting was presided over by Navy Chief of Staff Rear Admiral Ramon Arosa. It was attended by the admirals holding posts in the country and the captains proposed for promotion, as well as those captains performing the duties of admirals. The meeting began at 1000 at the Libertad building and ended at 1745.

Navy sources have revealed that there is a growing concern among the Navy commanders over the reduction in the budget, which has made it impossible to mobilize the fleet and to train personnel, in addition to provoking serious operational problems for naval aviation. It was said in this regard that this concern stems from the insufficient budget, which is preventing the patrol of Argentina's seas and the transfer of naval transports to the southern zone. The Navy commanders also reportedly expressed their disagreement with the prohibition to sell two British-made frigates to Iran, because since the sale was prohibited no more purchasers have been found and the ships' electronic equipment is deteriorating for lack of use.

V CORPS COMMANDER ON MILITARY UNITY, UNREST

PY131620 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0009 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 12 Aug (TELAM) -- General Mario Jaime Sanchez, commander of the V Corps, has stated here that for the first time the Joint Staff is working to attain the true integration of all military activities and that it is assigning an outstanding role to his corps. Among other things, he denied that there is unrest over the prosecution of military officers and he talked about the economic situation, asserting that the Army is ready to contribute to solving it.

In statements made upon his arrival in Rio Gallegos for his first visit to the 11th Mechanized Infantry Brigade, the military chief pointed out that although the military budget has been reduced, the operational capacity of the Armed Forces remains intact. He added that the project to create a joint operational force or command in the south will be concluded soon.

Sanchez dismissed for the time being the possible transfer of the V Corps command to some city south of Bahia Blanca, where it is currently stationed, claiming the current budget situation. However, he pointed out that the distance between the V Corps and the different brigades is only physical, noting that all members of his corps have served in Patagonia for a long time and that they know it very well.

Asked about an alleged pamphlet issued in Campo de Mayo scoring the government for trying the military officers who participated in the antisubversive struggle, Gen Sanchez said: "That pamphlet has not circulated within the V Corps. All of the personnel of the corps are obviously concerned about this issue. They expect the government to handle it with strict and absolute justice."

Regarding the existence of a certain degree of unrest among Army personnel, mainly among noncommissioned officers of the V Corps because of their low wages, Sanchez said that all sectors of the country, including the Armed Forces, are confronting a difficult situation.

However, he said that the Armed Forces are confident that the wage problem will gradually be resolved and that each person will receive the wage he deserves if all sectors make the same contribution to the national budget as the one being made by the Armed Forces. He added that the Army is willing to help find a solution to the wage problem and that its members are already giving proof of that.

On another subject, Gen Sanchez announced that the situation affecting Armed Forces suppliers will probably be resolved this month, noting that the Army is not directly responsible for the delays in paying its suppliers since timely payments depend on the funds allocated by the national treasury.

In conclusion, asked about the attacks that have occurred in various cities of the country, Gen Sanchez said that he would not talk about matters outside his corps' jurisdiction, arguing that the government must comment on them because it is responsible for the country's domestic situation.

ANONYMOUS PAMPHLET CIRCULATED IN ARMY UNITS

PY110322 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2305 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Aug (NA) -- An anonymous pamphlet criticizing the government's policy on antisubversive repression and which warns "all commanders who may yield to the pressure exerted by the enemy and who may hand over their subordinates" has been circulating in Army units of the Campo de Mayo Garrison during the past few days.

The authors of the carefully printed pamphlet voice their opposition to "the disruptive power of Marxism, now disguised under social democracy." The text, which has an apocalyptic tone, is entitled "Preamble of Combat." It is not signed, but ends with the words "Victory or death" and lists the names "Major Barreiro, Captain Alsina, and Captain Mones Ruiz." The word "present," in capital letters, is written under each name. As may be recalled, the three aforementioned active-duty officers are involved in investigations regarding abuses in repressive actions and recently the federal justice ordered their arrest and placed them at the disposal of military courts that are now in charge of their cases.

The pamphlet, which is printed on legal-size paper, is crossed on the top, from side to side, by the colors of the Argentine flag, under which there is a black cross that occupies almost a third of the page. The following is the text of the anonymous pamphlet:

"We, the officers and noncommissioned officers of the Argentine nation's Armed Forces, guardians of the nation's arms, under the sign of the cross, by the will and decision of our Hispanic-American heritage, in keeping with our honorable pledge to our sacred flag, and in view of the blood shed by our predecessors categorically repudiate the government's procedures against our comrades-in-arms who struggled, in their role as soldiers, against the disruptive power of Marxism, now disguised under social democracy. And we warn those who advocate their desire to live in peace and democracy that their attitude is far from the path that will allow them to achieve their objectives. Determined in our decision not to yield to nor to negotiate with the enemy, we extend this warning to all those commanders who may yield to the pressure exerted by the enemy and hand over their subordinates without even putting up resistance to the order to do so."

PIANTA APPROVES BODY TO DECIDE ON LANUSSE CASE

PY102212 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Army Chief of Staff General Ricardo Pianta has given his approval for the formation of a special committee that will decide whether former President and former Army Commander in Chief General Alejandro Agustin Lanusse should be brought to trial for statements he has made concerning the case of Edgardo Sajon. This report was confirmed by a reliable source who said that the decision was made in response to the demands made by former de facto President General Jorge Videla, former Tucuman Governor General Antonio Bussi, and former Buenos Aires Police Chief General Ramon Camps.

According to the source, these generals were offended by the statements Lanusse made when he testified in the case of reporter Edgardo Sajon at the courthouse a few days ago. Gen Lanusse said that the Buenos Aires intelligence service headed by Camps had some connection with the disappearance of his press secretary Edgardo Sajon and that Videla and everyone under him were aware of the case.

The special committee is being formed because of this situation. It will be made up of Generals Horacio Rivera, Florencio Yornet, and Jose Spirito. They will have to determine whether Lanusse should be brought to trial. Their decision can be reviewed by General Pianta, but it will be Defense Minister Raul Borras who will make the final decision.

JUSTICIALIST LEADER DENIES RIFT IN PARTY

PY132145 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Aug 84 p 17

[Text] (NA) -- Former Justicialist candidate Italo Luder yesterday said there were no rifts within the party, while he expressed hope that a new "strategic leadership" will emerge among the Peronists, and warned that no socioeconomic contract (concertacion) will be possible "unless an economic plan is put forth (by the government) and negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are categorically defined."

The constitutional expert once again expressed his opposition to the plebiscite announced by the government on the forthcoming Beagle Channel accord with Chile, and emphasized, on a separate subject, that Justicialism must form a broad electoral front for the next elections.

Luder said in an interview he does not believe he "could be useful to Justicialism as party vice-president," and pointed out in a clear allusion to former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron that the party's "presidency is not vacant."

BRIEFS

LANUSSE LEAVES HOSPITAL -- Lieutenant General Alejandro Agustin Lanusse was released from the Cosme Argerich Military Central Hospital yesterday. He remained 2 days in hospital due to chest pains. [Text] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 9 Aug 84 p 4]

COL SARAVIA REAFFIRMS GOAL OF OVERTHROWING SILES

PY131416 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1854 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] La Paz, 12 Augu (EFE) -- Rolando Saravia, a former colonel in the Bolivian Army, today reiterated his goal of overthrowing President Hernan Siles Zuazo's constitutional government.

In an exclusive interview with the Bolivian daily HOY, Saravia, who was discharged from the Army in July after his abortive attempt to overthrow the constitutional government, labeled the government as "antidemocratic."

Saravia added that his current goal is "to redirect the democratic process, a process that has been distorted by the government of Siles Zuazo."

"It is the duty of every patriot to take a stand against the current misrule that is gradually turning into socialism as part of the process which is already under way to bring about a dictatorship of the proletariat," Saravia stated. Saravia is currently at large and the state security agencies are looking for him.

He denied reports concerning coupist commitments with the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement-Historic Faction (MNRH), and the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), led by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora and former Presidents Victor Paz Estenssoro and Hugo Banzer Suarez, respectively.

Political circles and journalists in Bolivia had charged these parties with being involved in the thwarted coup d'etat, but the charges were simultaneously denied by their leaders.

Saravia described the Bolivian state as "a regime that allows government-owned corporations to fall into the hands of a dictatorship run by anarchists and union leaders, disregarding professional qualifications."

In his comments to HOY, Saravia added that the government led by Siles Zuazo is tarnishing the Bolivian economic image abroad by adopting arbitrary stands and by defaulting on its foreign debt."

He said that the leadership of the Bolivian Armed Forces has been "sovietized." Saravia reiterated that his current purpose is "to redirect the constitutional process so that it will conform with the national interests and not with the mandates of foreign doctrines."

On 30 June Saravia led an abortive coup that began with the kidnapping of President Hernan Siles Zuazo. Saravia, however, said that he was unaware of this event.

After the coup failed, a group of five uniformed people involved in the conspiracy, a military officer and four policemen, among whom was the commander of the police unit that is fighting the cocaine traffic, Colonel German Linares, asked for asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in La Paz, but it has not yet been granted to them.

In a statement to the nation issued a few days after the coup was uncovered, Saravia stated that this struggle "had just begun," which prompted the trade unions to call the people to be alert to repel any attempt seeking to destabilize the state of law.

WORKERS OCCUPY U.S. OIL COMPANY IN SANTA CRUZ

PY132058 Paris AFP in Spanish 1915 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] La Paz, 13 Aug (AFP) -- It was reported here today that workers of the U.S. Occidental Petroleum Company have occupied its facilities located in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 1,000 km east of La Paz, to demand a salary increase.

The Occidental Petroleum Company, which has been drilling for Bolivian oil since 1974, and the Tesoro Oil Company, which is also a U.S. company, were recently criticized by the powerful Bolivian Labor Federation (COB).

The COB asked the government to revise the contracts under which the two companies have been operating and that an audit be immediately conducted to determine the actual amount of their investments in the country.

SOVIET CONSUL, EMBASSY OFFICIAL DIE IN ACCIDENT

PY132320 Paris AFP in Spanish 2240 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] La Paz, 13 Aug (AFP) -- Aleksandr Granovskiy, the USSR consul in Bolivia, died yesterday in a traffic accident when his car collided with a bus on a highway north of this city, it was reported here today.

Soviet Embassy official Yuriy Yakovlev also died and the following persons were injured: Elena Mashkova, Svetlana Granovskaya and Angel Valdez, the driver of the bus.

It has been noted that USSR Ambassador Sergey Ivanoich Kovalev also died here a few months ago of a heart attack.

The bodies of the Soviet citizens will be put on board an FRG plane on 14 August.

CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER WU XUEQIAN ARRIVES

OW120208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0130 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil August 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived here today on the last leg of his four-nation Latin American tour. He has visited Mexico, Venezuela and Argentina before arriving here for a four-day official visit at the invitation of his Brazilian counterpart Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

NEVES OUTLINES POLICY IN ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

PY122056 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1710 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Brazilian Democratic Movement Party PMDB, presidential nominee Tancredo Neves speech accepting party nomination; in Brasilia -- live]

[Excerpts] President Ulisses Guimaraes, prominent leader of Brazil's democratic conscience [applause], Your Excellency Senator Jose Sarney, brave Liberal Front comrades [applause], my brave PMDB fellow party members [applause], ladies and gentlemen:

I accept your call. I am proud to be a member of this party which, tempered by adversity, arbitrariness, and by the sufferings of its members, today meets to offer its peace proposal to the nation.

We gladly greet our Liberal Front comrades, [applause] who have joined our party in search of a strong democratic takeoff for the Brazilian people. Their cooperation will be essential for the victory that we believe will be ours. Our alliance is today sacred and unbreakable. Thus, on this historic occasion, our alliance elected not only me but also an illustrious statesman, Senator Jose Sarney, [applause] the candidate for the vice presidency. Senator Sarney's presence on our ticket represents our unflinching determination to struggle side by side and to close ranks behind our common ideals.

Yet, this strong and prestigious alliance is not enough. We are confident that we will not lack the support of the other democratic forces that have made sacrifices for democracy in the past. Won't the respected and popular ranks of the Democratic Workers Party [PDT], the Workers Party [PT] [applause], the Brazilian Labor Party [PTB], and for that matter of all sectors of society again return to the people to strengthen this great democratic alliance? As we put it when we created it, the alliance is the core of the great political coalition that will reconcile the state with the nation.

We will be strengthened by the confidence and enthusiasm of the country. We will go in peace, to promote peace. The peace that we seek [applause] is not the peace that winners impose on losers; it is the peace that is built upon understanding and accord. [applause] We have to understand the truth of our political pact. We did not create it to favor our followers. The Brazil we love is not an abstract entity made up of mere symbols, no matter how deeply we may reverse such symbols.

Brazil owes much to our Armed Forces since the very beginning of its history, from the origin of our nationality, because they represent the unity of the nation, strengthening our free institutions, promoting our national pride, and consolidating our democracy. Stemming from the people and being at the service of the people, the Armed Forces deserve the respect and the recognition of the nation. It is never too much to greet them for the greatness of their historical task, and we see them engaged in the modernization and professionalization process [words indistinct] security and strengthened by its objectives for peace, order, and prosperity. [applause]

I hereby assume the commitment, before our people, of promoting, with the political force which the presidency of the republic bestows upon the president, the call for a constituent power, so that with the necessary urgency [chants and applause], so that with the necessary urgency, we will be able to discuss and approve a new constitution which must return [words indistinct] to the republic and to the federation. When we say republic, we think of the government, [words indistinct] of all citizens; when we say republic we think of free, universal, and secret voting, we think of real terms in office, and of party plurality; we think of normal alternation of names and doctrines in the country's political administration; we think of free and direct elections for posts from councilmen to president of the republic [applause, shouts] [announcer interrupting: Tancredo Neves is enthusiastically applauded when he refers to the restablishment of direct elections on all levels.] free and direct elections on all levels, from councilmen to president of the republic, are inseparable from the republican system we adopted in 1891. The republic, to become an appropriate instrument of government, must be federative.

Our second great task is to recover the federation, but it is not enough to declare the federation. The government must give up the excessive powers it conferred upon itself, and to begin a tax reform [words indistinct] and the political distribution of fiscal resources. [applause]

Constitution, federation, tax reform are our priority tasks. With a new constitution, with the autonomy of the states and municipalities, with a rational distribution of the fiscal burden and of the public resources, we can start walking on the path of change. The recovery of political institutions will serve to recover our national pride. We are now facing a number of confusing shortcuts which we must abandon to walk on the true path.

Colleagues, we must urgently impose some economic order in the country. Without congressional control, without the control of the citizens, Brazilian debts, whether domestic or foreign, have become a real burden. Let us begin with our foreign debt. Our creditor countries have exploited our dreams of greatness, and with the resources they granted us they increased the restrictions on our economic development. (applause) (passage omitted) The renegotiation of our foreign debt will be carried out with the full affirmation of our sovereignty. [shouts and applause] We must obtain from our creditor countries conditions compatible with the real possibilities of the Brazilian economy. Recession and unemployment are not proper conditions for a deal between honorable countries. [applause and shouts]

It is not possible for the country to continue sending abroad 5 percent of its internal revenues to pay interest and other debts. Such a flow of resources represents a real drain of the national economy, which ultimately results in the transfer of national products abroad. The products which [words indistinct] correspond to a combination of natural resources, manpower, and national capital taken out of the country. Brazil must pay its debt, although there are conditions that must be studied, discussed and renegotiated, so that the country will apportion more than a reasonable share of its export revenues for the payment of its foreign debt. We must do away with the growing need for a trade surplus to pay the interest and principal of our foreign debt, so that the country will be able to breathe easily to resume its development process. But [words indistinct] more than the heavy taxes imposed on us is the injustice existing in trade relations between countries of the northern hemisphere and those of the south.

Political colonization, for which nations paid a dear price has been replaced by the tricks of foreign trade and financial relations. The implementation of our government program cannot do without the support of a foreign policy which respects national interests, in keeping with the longings of a democratic society.

We will try to expand relations with all our partners, independently of the development level of each. Brazil will always be a trustworthy partner whose international position will not falter due to a world crisis. But it will be enriched by the seriousness of the government objectives and by the confidence of the people in their aptitude to fulfill themselves in a just and prosperous and independent nation.

In our trade, financial, or technological relations, Brazil's medium- and long-term interests prevent us from abdicating the full development of our potential, especially in those strategic sectors capable of guaranteeing in the near future a definite place among the countries that handle the levers of progress for the well-being of their people. Thus, we will only assume those international commitments we will be able to fulfill. We will not accept impositions that will exploit [applause] our temporary vulnerability. In sum, we will not negotiate what is not negotiable, nor will we hold dialogues under pressure. [applause]

With the developed countries we will promote relations of cooperation which we hope will be increasingly fruitful in terms favorable to our interests. In the financial sector, we are in a position of a country with debts to several of those countries, but in the field of commerce, technology, and of services, we are and will be increasingly their most obstinate competitors.

With the developing nations, we must also promote economic and technical cooperation, which already exists to a large extent, coupled with the solidarity which serves as a basis for these relations, which must also be based on the effective exploitation of reciprocal advantages. With Latin American countries we will try to achieve mutually agreed upon objectives for regional integration.

A Brazilian tradition has been to contribute to the improvement of cooperation and coexistence among nations. Within the difficult situation we are enduring, I am convinced that our contribution must include active participation in the process of organizing the institutions which since the end of 1940 have been regulating international economic relations: institutions unable to effectively deal with current financial and commercial problems; institutions which have been unfair as far as rights and obligations of rich and poor countries are concerned: institutions which are insensible to the needs for the economic and social development of most countries.

[Excerpts] We cannot be proud of being Brazilian citizens while the Brazilian people are subject to so much suffering and outrage. We must immediately turn our words in favor of social justice into concrete actions. This calls for a completely new conception of the social objective of the economy. We must begin with our customs and with land, which is the only agent that can directly generate wealth. I am not proposing radical measures [words indistinct] for solving Brazil's agrarian problem. We will strive to comply with the legislation that has been approved but that still remains unobserved. Within the next few years [applause] the application of the land regulations will by itself permit the development of (?change). [applause and shouts] The democratization of rural land ownership will help avoid the overcrowding of our industrial areas, putting an end to the use of [word indistinct] in metropolitan areas that have become uninhabitable. The agricultural sector's problem does not lie in land ownership alone; it is necessary to recognize that it is a complex issue involving such topics as credits, subsidies, technology, and inputs.

We have everything we need to develop a strong agricultural sector. But we refuse to accept the destiny, which some countries want to set for us, to be mere suppliers of cheap food. [applause] The fertility of the land and the work of men are the foundations upon which a developed country that commands political respect can be built.

Comrades, these tasks will be attained only if local enterprises are strengthened and if small- and medium-size firms receive incentives. [applause] To strengthen the national industry means to give it the chance for developing its own production methods, through a rational credit policy, fiscal incentives, and also through the development of our own technology. That is why we defend the closure of our market [applause], particularly in the very important sector of computer manufacturing. [applause]

The promotion of scientific research is another urgent task. We will not tolerate any veto on the work of Brazilian scientists, [applause] who try to gain knowledge in all areas.

State-run companies, which are (?indispensable) for some sectors, [words indistinct]. But we must be careful with our criticism of those companies, because we cannot advocate the denationalization of the economy on behalf of the need to turn over state-run firms to private hands. [applause, shouts]

Comrades, the relationship between capital and work calls for a new juridical order. The labor law which [words indistinct] serve neither employees nor employers. The current labor code has only served to defeat workers and to cause unrest among employers. [passage omitted]

Comrades, I think that inflation is among the most urgent problems, but it cannot be curbed in an effective manner while the government continues to take advantage of it and seeks to stimulate it through the overall indexation of the economy. [Neves interrupted by the chanting of slogans]

With the advice of experts, economists and with political reasoning we will have to find the means to strengthen our currency and recover the confidence of the productive sectors. We can no longer allow this insane draining of resources to (?organizations) which, in turn, do not invest them in profitable projects but rather use them for imprudent speculation (?that affects the lower class). [cheering and shouting]

Only the foolish believe that a recessionary policy can be successful in curbing inflation. The struggle against inflation requires society's active participation, but society will not approve it if there is no prompt creation of jobs, if private industries are not encouraged, and if the peoples' basic needs are not met. In addition to jobs, current times require just salaries, an efficient social service system [applause] and, above all, a solution to the extremely serious housing finance system. [applause]

Brazilian society demands the abolition of arbitrary laws such as the National Security Law, which rules over press freedom and the right to strike. Other countries have similar laws, but the Brazilian laws must be freed of the totalitarian spirit that inspires them. This must be done by Congress and it will have the full support of the executive branch. [applause]

Comrades, the Brazilian people demand changes. We will advocate them; we will not only represent a transition government. Our purpose is to preside over a great national agreement to turn Brazil into a country with honor, wealth and dignity. [applause]

We are aware that difficult days lie ahead. For many years the difficulties might have been overcome with maneuvers and manipulations but now there is no room for postponement. The time has come; the frightening time to confront all difficulties with courage and determination has come.

MALUF GIVES ACCEPTANCE SPEECH AT PDS CONVENTION

PY120318 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2340 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Acceptance speech by Social Democratic Party, PDS, presidential nominee Paulo Salim Maluf in Brasilia on 11 August; broadcast in progress -- live]

[Excerpts] ... the aspirations of the people and to inform them in the midst of [words indistinct], I will govern with the political class in which a good number of illustrious and loyal men militate. The PDS will not be just the progovernment party, but the government itself. [applause]

We are going to tackle our problems with the capacity we have to break the vicious circle of underdevelopment, which generates poverty, undermines the country's foundations, exposes the people to disease, impedes employment, and causes families to suffer, making them dependent on favors and compassion. Let us break these shackles and make the greatest and most concentrated effort to resume our development.

Our commitment in the political area includes writing a new constitution that will mirror the life of Brazil today and that will translate the aspirations of our people in terms of freedom, and rights, and duties of a human, civic, and political nature. We will allow freedom for labor organization, free negotiations on salary and working conditions with due respect for social values and the balance between capital and labor. We will restore the prerogatives of the national Congress, and direct elections at all levels. [applause] We will reform the tax code to provide new and sufficient resources for the states and municipalities. We are going to limit the state's presence to the provision of essential services and the infrastructure for development; to stimulate free enterprise, because the natural complement of political democracy is economic democracy; to invigorate civil construction, which is the best employer of unskilled labor; and to reduce the treasury's pressure on credit, thus making it possible to lower interest rates for the production and consumer sectors.

My friends, conventioneers, and fellow party members, the state is the great enterprise of all Brazilians and, therefore, I intend to manage it with a true entrepreneurial spirit. We will eliminate the fringe benefits of government posts [applause], and we will impose rigorous austerity in the administration. We will reinforce the powers of the Audit Court which reviews the government's accounts, so that it can more effectively punish crimes against the nation's treasury and provide it with the means to act speedily to prevent any dishonesty by the agents of the state. We will effectively protect the savings of the people, and any malfeasance, waste, or appropriation of public resources will receive exemplary punishment.

We will renegotiate the foreign debt in terms that do not aggravate our hardships, that do not drive Brazilians to hunger and despair. Nor will we allow international auditors [crowd chants: 'very good, very good," followed by applause] to impose on us unacceptable conditions. [applause] We repudiate the policy of tight salaries, which demeans work and stifles the worker. We will work hard, because in the face of old problems we will not compromise with outmoded formulas. Modern Brazil calls for new, bold, creative, viable solutions to make true our proposition of "Brazil, the Hope."

On this platform of optimism and in the realization of how much is to be accomplished and the limitation of our resources, I express my disposition to work and my confidence in the Brazilian people, in the political class, and in the ability of the public servants at all levels who serve the nation.

Before I conclude, I want to express my thanks to Deputy Augusto Franco [PDS president] for leading our party with great ability and public spirit; to deputy Flavio Marcilio [vice president nominee] honoring me by accepting to be at my side in this enterprise that will take Brazil to its future of grandeur; to Senator Moacyr Dalla, president of the Federal Senate, for his leadership in the legislative process, which deserves our admiration; to our leaders in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Nelson Marchezan and Senator Aloisio Chaves, who were responsible for the victories in many congressional battles in which our party has engaged lately.

I invite all of you to attend our election on 15 January 1985. [applause] This time the PDS will not just attend my inauguration, but it will walk with me up the steps of the Planalto Palace to govern Brazil. Thank you very much, my good people! [applause]

Pledges Constitutional Amendment

PY140303 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Excerpts] This afternoon President Joao Figueriedo granted an audience to Social Democratic Party [PDS] presidential nominee Paulo Maluf. After the audience, Maluf hosted a press conference during which he commented on his plan of government. Among other measures, he said his government will amend the Constitution, reducing the presidential term from 6 to 4 years and establishing the direct ballot system at all levels, even in hot springs resorts [as heard], in the 1988 elections. Speaking on behalf of the president, Minister Leitao de Abreu, who also attended the conference, said that President Figueiredo extended his full support to the PDS candidate.

[Begin Abreu recording] President Joao Figueiredo has just told Paulo Maluf that his nomination as PDS presidential candidate means that he is the candidate of President Joao Figueiredo and that, as such as well as in his capacity as candidate of the ruling party, Maluf will receive the support of the president during the electoral campaign. [end recording]

Leitao de Abreu also explained how the president will convey his support to Maluf.

[Begin Abreu recording] In the first place, the president will lend his personal support to Maluf. President Figueiredo, in his capacity as a leader -- the leader of the country and the political and administrative leader of the country -- has considerable authority that he can use to influence the political sector. The president told Deputy Maluf that he, Figueiredo, would lend him this kind of support. [end recording]

In view of the support promised by the president, Deputy Paulo Maluf said:

[Begin Maluf recording] I deeply respect President Figueiredo and his government, whose term will end on 15 March. During my term as president, I will respect him just as deeply, and I will not hesitate to consult him on the most complex issues. [end recordin

Maluf told the reporters that one of the first actions of his government will be the amendment of the Constitution.

[Begin Maluf recording] I am assuming a commitment in your presence. I will have the Constitution amended. We will create a high-level commission that will amend the Constitution in cooperation with the political parties and with Congress.

My successor will be elected through the direct ballot system. [applause] At lower levels, we can have direct elections immediately, as in the case of the mayors of the capital cities [applause] or of hot springs resorts. [end recording]

Maluf said that the foreign debt issue has been a heavy burden for the current government. In his capacity as a businessman, he gave his opinion on how to solve the problem.

[Begin Maluf recording] I believe that Brazil must take advantage of the financial stability that the world will enjoy in 1985 and of the consequent drop in interest rates in order to renegotiate its debt. On the one hand, Brazil will have to renegotiate its debt with banks and, on the other, it will also have to obtain new credits from foreign government agencies in order to have an improved [word indistinct] of its financial costs, thus reducing the pressure on our balance of payments. [end recording]

SOUTHERN STATES FLOODED; OVER 100,000 HOMELESS

PY081339 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The floods in the Itajai Valley have left more than 100,000 persons homeless. According to the Santa Catarina Civil Defense Office the waters of the Itajai Azul River in Blumenau have surpassed the critical level, 15 meters above the level recorded in July 1983. In addition to the Itajai Valley, concern is now focused on the Planalto region, where the Uruguay River has increased 26 meters, blocking the waters of the Oeste River and flooding several cities. The city of Lajes has had its telephone link with the capital cut off, and highway 470 has been flooded completely. There are approximately 20,000 homeless persons.

Brazilian Air Force [FAB] helicopters today began distributing food, clothing and medicines among the victims in the Itajai Valley. Other helicopters are ready for operation in case the situation worsens. The FAB has organized two support bases, one in Lajes and the other at Navegantes airport, from where the Itajai Valley and the Planalto regions can be reached. These are the regions most seriously affected by the floods.

Highway 101, between km 167 and the municipalities of Biguacu and Tijucas, Santa Catarina State, has been closed to traffic. This security measure has been adopted by the National Highway Department [DNER] as a result of the overflow of the Tijucas River flooding the highway, 30 km north of Florianopolis. Since it is still raining throughout the region, it is not know when this stretch of the highway will be available for traffic. The highway system linking Itajai, Brusque, and Blumenau has been totally closed to traffic because the waters have flooded the roads completely. The DNER warns drivers that several stretches of state highways are not available for traffic. The floods are also affecting Rio Grande do Sul. In the northern state, the Uruguay, Pelotas, and Peixe Rivers are flooding several cities and villages, destroying bridges, highways, and damaging crops, in addition to leaving hundreds of persons homeless.

The most affected municipality appears to be Marcelino Ramos, with 194 persons left homeless and where the Uruguay River level increased 14 meters. The municipality of Sao Jose do Ouro has been isolated with the overflow to the Marmeleiro and Pelotas Rivers and the waters of the Cachoeirinha Stream, which caused the closing of a stretch of the 470 highway. The Rio Grande do Sul Civilian Defense Office has listed other towns affected by the floods: Barracao, Canaduva, Cacique Doble, Cotegipe, Campinas, Viadutos, Rondinha, Tenente Portela, and Macadinho.

ECONOMY MINISTER ON ARGENTINE DEBT PROPOSAL

PY040011 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Economy Minister Modesto Collados has agreed to any international proposal seeking a solution to the Latin American foreign debt. Asked about the proposal made by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, who called for a meeting of Latin American presidents, Collados stated that the answer must be given by the foreign minister. He added:

[Begin Collados recording] The call is in keeping with current events. A meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council could take place here with the participation of the economy ministers of the continent, including the United States. One of the subjects to be discussed is precisely the debt. Another meeting will be held in Buenos Aires which is already being planned, where measures will be adopted. Of course the Finance Ministry under secretary is already in Buenos Aires presiding over the preparatory delegation that is working there at this moment; hence this call within the context of negotiations on the foreign debt. [end recording]

The preparatory meeting being prepared in Buenos Aires at this moment is for the continuation of the agreement reached in Cartagena, Colombia, where Latin American countries agreed on important measures.

Regarding the Andean Pact and the various reports released on the alleged return of Chile to this regional agreement, Collados stated:

[Begin recording] This is under study. Both the foreign and the economy ministers are working on this. This confirms reports released in other countries. There are two main problems that have prevented Chile from joining the Andean Pact. One is Article 24 which, as you know, refers to foreign investments, which must be limited. Consequently this cannot be accepted in Chile. The other refers to tariff conditions which are quite different in other countries. If these things are amended or reconsidered, of course things will be different. But at this moment we are only studying these ideas. [end recording]

JARPA EXPLAINS REMARKS ON ESTABLISHING CONGRESS

PY140231 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has stated that his opinions have never differed from those of President Pinochet. Jarpa made this remark on returning from Ecuador where he attended the presidential inauguration of Leon Febres. He added that he never said that a congress will be established before 1989. They misinterpreted my words, he stated.

[Begin Jarpa recording] Look, I said what I have always said: that an organic law will be drafted, and that the call for advanced elections will be submitted to a plebiscite. Unfortunately a reporter summarized what I said, and, of course, not knowing the Chilean Constitution, he misinterpreted me. This reporter apparently was not aware of what I meant to say. [end recording]

Regarding President Pinochet's remarks to THE NEW YORK TIMES that political relations established by the Constitution will be maintained, Jarpa stated that he has not yet read the report. The interior minister explained that to amend a constitution, a plebiscite must be called, and President Pinochet was very clear in this regard on previous occasion

Regarding the report from Ecuador that he had stated that the possibility of forming a congress before 1989 exists, Jarpa was rather annoyed, and stated:

[Begin recording] I cannot anticipate that a congress will be established because a number of steps must be taken. I am repeating what I said, and you can compare it with what the report said. [end recording]

The interior minister also expressed hope that the law on political parties will be promulgated by September.

[Begin recording] The law on political parties will probably be promulgated by September. Now this initiative must come from us Chileans and not from pressures by other countries. [end recording]

Asked whether he is in favor of the creation of a congress before 1989, Jarpa said that he has always maintained that all institutions [words indistinct] under this government.

[Begin recording] According to circumstances, I believe that all institutions must function under this regime. I also feel that it is good to have not only a congress but also communal and regional advice [words indistinct] as an organic law, and that the new Chilean institutionality functions under this government, as I said, and I also firmly believe that [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The interior minister said that no confusion has ever existed between him and President Pinochet.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO PRESS LAW REJECTED

PY131601 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1353 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 12 Aug (EFE) -- The Chilean military regime has rejected a bill proposing amendments to the press law that was submitted by the National Press and Broadcasting Association. Minister Secretary General of Government Alfonso Marquez de la Plata has informed the association's representatives of the military government's rejection of the amendments proposed by the association.

AD TO DEVELOP MORE ACTIVE OPPOSITION ROLE

PY131726 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2350 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Santiago, 12 Aug (TELAM) -- At an animated meeting of provincial leaders, the moderate multiparty Democratic Alliance (AD) decided to seize the initiative concerning the popular mobilization by developing a more active role in opposition to Pinchot's regime. Thus, they are seeking to compete with the Communists and the Socialists if these parties will not join the AD in concerted action.

Enrique Silva Cimma, the president of the AD, which is made up of Christian Democrats, Radicals, center-right Social Democrats, anti-Pinochet conservatives, and independents, has told the press that a meeting of leaders dealt with the economic situation, organizational issues, and the staging of peaceful rallies throughout Chile. Concerning the last point, it was decided to create a National Command for Social Mobilization [Commando Nacional de Mobilizacion Social] that will seek to bring representatives from all social sectors under one umbrella. It was also decided to conduct common actions with the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP], which is made up of Communists and leftist Socialists. The MDP is competing successfully with the moderate AD supporters in the task of social agitation.

Therefore, observers believe that this decision to stage a more active opposition is a step aimed both against General Augusto Pinochet's regime and against the extremists of the MDP, whose leaders prefer to impose their tough thinking rather than reconcile their stands with those of the AD. The AD leaders' decision represents an invitation for concerted action after they admitted their mistake of seeking hegemony over the fractious opposition to the military government.

This division has partically been the result of the successful policy implemented by the relatively moderate Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes, who has taken advantage of the ideological inflexibility of the opposition to weaken it at a time when the socioeconomic crisis is making middle-class sectors withdraw their support for Pinochet.

The extremism of the hard-line Socialists and Communists obviously frightens the moderates, who cannot support them. As a result, the political opposition does not yet represent an alternative to the government led by Pinochet.

The Christian Democrats and the Radicals want to overcome this situation by proposing limited actions with the Communists and Socialists. Nonetheless, this tactical measure is still being resisted by the antigovernment conservatives and the center-right Social Democrats, who utterly distrust the MDP partners.

ZALDIVAR SAYS CONDITIONS RIGHT FOR REBELLION

PY131942 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1347 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Santiago, 13 Aug (EFE) -- Andres Zaldivar, the president of the World Union of Christian Democrats, today said that "the conditions for the people to rebel in Chile are appropriate." During a political tour of northern Chile, Zaldivar stated that these conditions are "unemployment, the economic crisis, jobless professionals, brutal infringement on the right to live."

"All this is making the people rebel. However, this is not a violent rebellion, it is a peaceful one," Zaldivar said. Zaldivar added that the economic program of the military regime "will not have positive results and before year end we will be submerged in a critical situation, a situation that will worsen in 1985."

Concerning the recent statements made by General Augusto Pinochet that a national congress will not be elected before 1989, Zaldivar stated that "General Pinochet has no intention at all to return to democracy, because he does not want it and he does not like it."

CHURCH, STUDENT LEADERS REACT TO RALLY ACTIVITIES

Support 'Impressive'

WA101235 Rome IPS in English 10 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, Aug 10 (IPS) -- Catholic Church leaders said today they were pleased by public support for activities staged in Chile yesterday to focus attention on human rights issues.

Although organizers and participants stressed the peaceful nature of the day, which organizers called "Chile Defends Life" and which culminated in an evening march toward Santiago's main cathedral, several violent incidents were reported.

In some neighborhoods of the capital, the activities developed into protests against the military government, and one 19-year-old man was reportedly shot and killed. The antigovernment tone of the activities was also evident in posters carried by participants in the evening march toward the Santiago cathedral. Some carried slogans such as "Yes to life, no to torture," while others protested unemployment, exile and political disappearances, and called for a return to democracy. Many people carried lit candles and flowers. The activities also included Catholic services commemorating more than 100 people who were killed during antigovernment protests last year.

The Santiago archbishop's Vicariate of Solidarity, which monitors human rights abuses, reported that at least ten people suffered wounds from rubber bullets shot by police last night. Those incidents reportedly occurred when police went into neighborhoods where residents had built barricades and bonfires, a common occurrence during last year's protests.

Msgr. Sergio Contreras, secretary general of the Chilean Bishop's Conference, said today that "the quantity of people who joined in the day was impressive."

'Political Purposes' Denounced

PY112037 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Alfredo Burgos, president of the Federation of Catholic University Students [FEUC], has said that the Chile Defends Life rally was used for political purposes. Burgos said that the presence of leaflets with political statements and posters with pictures of Marxist leaders confirm that the rally was used for political purposes by a group of students. He said that most students refrained from participating in the rally after they realized that it was being used for political purposes.

Burgos said that any Chilean would respond to an appeal such as that of the Chile Defends Life rally, but only if it is free from political intentions. He reported that in addition to appealing for the defense of life, some leaflets also demanded the resignation of Catholic University Rector Jose (Suez). Therefore, Burgos said, the rally lost the significance it should have had.

Cathedral 'Profaned'

PY131606 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0514 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Santiago, 11 Aug (EFE) -- The archbishop of Valparaiso, the second most important city in Chile, has issued a public statement accusing Carabineros personnel of profaning the Valparaiso cathedral. Msgr Francisco de Borja Valenzuela made the accusation following the incidents that occurred at the cathedral on 9 August during a mass in support of the Chile Defends Life rally.

The document says that the mass was being held in a totally orderly and quiet manner when "Carabineros personnel threw at least three high-powered tear gas bombs inside the cathedral." As a result of the attack, the religious service was suspended and during the ensuing panic among the churchgoers, many of them were arrested and several others were injured. One person was seriously wounded when a tear gas bomb hit him in the face.

The Valparaiso archbishop asserted in his statement that "if Carabineros personnel had not intervened, none of the participants would have been arrested and injured, let alone exposed to the risk of a fatal accident."

TRUCE WITH M-19, EPL 'INDEFINITELY POSTPONED'

PA131836 Paris AFP in Spanish 1804 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota, 13 Aug (AFP) -- The Colombian Government announced today that it will guarantee public order in the country, as the signing of a truce with the leftist guerrilla 19 April Movement [M-19] and the People's Liberation Army [EPL] was indefinitely postponed.

Public order in Colombia is tense, following Sunday's bloody attack by a dissident M-19 and Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] commando unit, on the town of Yumbo, 450 km south of Bogota, where 37 persons died.

The Security Council held a special session today to analyze the situation affecting the country and concluded that although not too serious, it has reached levels to cause concern. The organization, comprised of the minister of government (interior) and defense (war), and the directors of the police and other vigilance corps, committed itself to confronting kidnappers in particular. The measure was recommended in view of the fact that last week at least a dozen persons were seized as hostages by common criminals and guerrillas.

Today the Security Council invited the Colombian people to denounce the criminals and pointed out that only with the cooperation of the people can the hazardous situation be successfully faced. The organization did not mention the postponement of the signing of the peace treaty with the M-19 (extreme nationalist left) and Maoist People's Liberation Army (EPL), scheduled for tomorrow 14 August. In spite of everything, the truce will be signed, President Belisario Betancur stated, noting that the acts of violence that disrupted public order only strengthen the necessity of securing peace.

The M-19, which learned that its fifth man, Carlos Toledo Plata, had been killed on Friday, announced that it will not relinquish its desire for peace despite the provocations and will respond with a truce. Toleda Plata was killed after being shot 11 times on Friday in Bucaramanga, 500 km northeastern part of the country, while a joint attack on Yumbo by the M-19 and FARC left 37 dead, including 32 rebels.

Today the M-19 occupied a radio station and a church in the Atlantic port of Santa Marta, to demonstrate that it rejects violence and urgently wants peace in Colombia. The situation was further aggravated today when a Conservative deputy of the southwestern province of Cauca, Pompilio Gomez, and Ivan Campo, secretary of the mayor of the city of Manizales, were assassinated. A state peace commision continued contacts today to iron out the difference that have emerged and to define the date for signing the truce, which will be the second one following that secured with the FARC in May.

MINISTER CENSURES M-19 ATTACK AMID PEACE TALKS

PA131619 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota -- National Defense Minister General Gustavo Matamoros described as very serious to the country and the peace effort the 19 April Movement [M-19] occupation of Yumbo, Valle del Cauca Department and the subsequent clash of that group with the Army and the police that resulted in 37 dead. The minister regretted this incident and said that what is happening is very serious.

He also reported that calm has returned to Yumbo and nearby areas following violent clashes. The minister, however, announced that military search operations to find the M-19 subversives will continue. Minister Matamoros added that these kind of incidents should not take place at a time when a peace effort is underway. He said that we will have to wait and see how the situation develops. General Matamoros said: It is strange that the guerrilla statements claim to want peace, but by their actions they are waging a war.

RADICAL LIBERAL PARTY CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT

PY131834 Asuncion EL PUEBLO in Spanish 9 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] In view of the government's recent decision to increase the price of electricity that is supplied by the National Electric Power Administration, of fuel that is monopolized by the Paraguayan Petroleum Company-Paraguayan Refineries, Inc., and of cement that is monopolized by the National Cement Industry, the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA], voicing the indignation of the Paraguayan citizenry, hereby declares:

1. That the aforementioned price increases, which strongly affect the entire citizenry, and especially the lower income sector that represents the majority, once again prove the government's incapacity to administer the national economy. The regime, despite its 30 autocratic and totalitarian years in power and the large amount of economic, financial, and technical aid it has been generously granted by foreign countries and international organizations, has not been capable of carrying out socioeconomic development programs that will allow the lower classes to enjoy the minimum level of living standards. The consequence of this inadequate administration of the nation's economy is the pathetic spectacle of increasing unemployment, misery, and hunger throughout the country.

2. The citizenry's indignation grows even more when ministers and other high-ranking government officials try to conceal from the public the acute economic crisis we are enduring by depicting an encouraging situation. The people, who are becoming more aware every day, already know that those government officials are shamelessly lying in order to be able to continue enjoying the privileges of power. No one ignores the fact that in contrast with a few government officials who possess enormous fortunes and fat bank accounts in guaranies and dollars, there are millions of poor Paraguayan citizens who can bearly manage to cover their basic daily needs.

3. The government, with its obsolete gerontocracy, is incapable of offering a solution to the current worrisome situation. The stagnation of the dictatorship has fossilized the minds and actions of those in charge of conducting the country; and the political structure, which is sustained by corruption and oppression, will never allow a solution to the serious socioeconomic problems we are enduring. At present, it is quite obvious that only a deep-rooted change in the politicial structure, which will allow us to rescue the republican principles that provide for the alternating exercise of power and full respect for human dignity and liberties, will grant us the key so that all Paraguayan citizens, within a democracy, may together begin the economic and social recovery we all deserve. It is the PLRA's duty to continue, together with all other democratic sectors, at the head of this struggle.

Asuncion, 21 July 1984

Signed: Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes, President; Miguel Abdon Saguier, Secretary General

BELAUNDE, SILES MEET, REAFFIRM NATIONS' UNITY

PY121832 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] The presidents of Peru and Bolivia, Fernando Belaunde and Hernan Siles Zuazo, respectively, today reaffirmed the unity and brotherhood between their two countries. Belaunde and Siles Zuazo held an amiable meeting at Air Base No 8 in El Callao, where the Bolivian president landed en route to his country after attending the inauguration of his Ecuadoran colleague, Leon Febres Cordero. The Bolivian president left for La Paz at 1700 after meeting with President Belaunde at Government Palace.

[Begin recording] [Belaunde] Mr President of Bolivia: Our countries, which share a common border in the Lake Titicaca basin, can look on the highest, largest, and most resplendent mirror of America and they can see there that they are more than brothers, twin brothers. This identification, Mr President, turns your visit into the visit of a relative, and so the people, the government, and the press of Peru welcome you home warmly as a brother.

[Siles] Mr President: We are happy to be on Peruvian soil, a land of brothers. We can feel how the heart of the people still harbors sentiments from the time of our unity prior to the conquest of America, a unity that has been beneficial for our peoples throughout their history. Our presence here with other members of this Bolivian delegation reminds us of the hospitality we received during the time that democracy did not rule Bolivia. We can also remember the past when in other places in America we Bolivians and Peruvians shared the uncertainties of exile [words indistinct]. I greatly appreciate your fraternal and eloquent welcome to this land that we love like our own and hope you may feel this way when you go close to our border or to Bolivia.

[Belaunde] Friends of the press, you may now talk with President Siles Zuazo.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President: I would like for you [words indistinct] the Andean Pact. What is the problem with decision 24 [regarding foreign investments]?

[Siles] Well, this is a common concern we have about the Andean Pact, which is experiencing a difficult situation. At the same time, I see the possibility that investments coming to our countries will be subject to the interests of our peoples, not to interests that hinder the economic and social development of our peoples.

[Question indistinct]

[Siles] We are in that process. President Belaunde knows about it because he was the architect of the decision that will be made through a document. [end recording]

APRA, PPC, AP, IU LEADERS COMMENT ON MEETING

PY120159 [Editorial Report] Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish at 0330 GMT on 10 August reports in its newscast on an "historic" meeting of presidential candidates at the residence of American Revolutionary Popular Alliance, APRA, leader Alan Garcia. In addition to the host, Luis Bedoya Reyes of the Christian Popular Party, PPC, Javier Alva Orlandini of the Popular Action, AP, and Alfonso Barrantes of the United Left, IU, participated in the 10 August meeting.

The reporter said that although no concrete agreement was reached nor a joint declaration issued, the political leaders arrived at a significant coincidence of views on the national budget for 1985, the fight against terrorism, and the conduct of the electoral campaign in a climate of mutual personal respect. The participants also opened the possibility of broadening contacts with other political groups.

At the conclusion of the meeting, America reporter Anabeli Rodrigo approached Alva Orlandini, who stated: "We agreed to condemn terrorism, which has resulted in the premature deaths of thousands of our countrymen and has inflicted so much damage on the country's physical assets." Answering a question by an unidentified reporter, Alva Orlandini stated that "no document was signed; we discussed the topics verbally, some of them in more detail than others. We believe that another meeting will be advisable and useful. We also discussed human rights, which are recognized by the Constitution, and condemned all violations of these rights committed in the process of containing acts of violence."

Asked by another reporter whether this meeting is the first step in bringing about a multiparty arrangement looking toward the electoral process, Alva Orlandini replied: "It is, and I believe that this is a positive development that is unprecedented. Never before in Peru's history have the candidates of different political parties met to have cordial, high-minded talks as significant for the preservation of democracy as the one we just held."

Next to be asked his impressions of the meeting was Bedoya Reyes, who said: "The meeting was very opportune. The leaders of the four largest political parties, which together make up more than 90 percent of the electorate, proved to themselves that they can talk about political questions as representatives of their political parties. The points discussed were listed on the agenda: the conduct of the electoral campaign in such a way that the platforms and positions of the parties replace personnel attacks, verbal aggressions, and abuses, in a departure from what has been the rule in many past electoral disputes; the budget for 1985, because the budget is an important instrument for predicting revenues and planning outlays, and more so now because in July 1985 a new government will take over; the problem of terrorism, which was thoroughly discussed, condemning violence as a political argument, especially violence used to instill terror and fear in order to bend the nation's will and impose a form of government diametrically opposed to the one the country has adopted. We proposed that the technical teams of each party study the terrorist question in addition to the question of the economic recovery to serve as a basis for our next meeting."

APRA leader Alan Garcia was then asked his impressions of the meeting, and he replied: "Without relinquishing their ideological positions, the four party leaders agreed on the need to strengthen the democratic system, which, in our view, is the only way to guarantee freedom, social justice, and human rights." Garcia added that the four party leaders "pledged themselves to work for the consolidation of democracy so that food, health, and employment can be guaranteed to all Peruvians without exception." Continuing, Alan Garcia said: "None of the parties alone can cope with the country's crisis. This meeting of leaders of different political parties can lay the basis for a good government, for a minimum agenda of consensus that can be backed by all Peruvians, thus opening the possibility for a national project."

Referring to terrorism the APRA leader said that all the participants agreed that "violence and terrorism are repudiated." Garcia then noted that the fact that the representatives of 95 percent of the electorate agreed on this means that a citizens front can be a response to terrorism, in addition to "stepped up actions and legal intervention by the Armed Forces in conjunction with measures for social transformation, especially in the areas of extreme poverty."

Lima Cadena Panamerica Television in Spanish at 0330 on 10 August broadcast a program with commentator Cesar Hildebrand devoted to the meeting held by the APRA, PPC, AP, and IU leaders. Hildebrand began by stressing the importance of the meeting of the four party leaders, one of whom, he said, will be Peru's next president, and the hope that the nation has that this meeting can produce agreements to deal with the serious problems the country is facing. Hildebrand stated: "What they decide will mark the course of our history for the near future."

Hildebrand then interviewed Alan Garcia and Luis Bedoya Reyes by phone. Hildebrand began by asking Bedoya Reyes about the results of the meeting, and Bedoya Reyes replied: "It was good for many things. In the first place, it proved that we can also mix politically, not just socially." The PPC politican then emphasized the openness and cordiality of the meeting, and added that "there was some form of consensus, of understanding, on many issues, but absolute agreement was reached on the need to bolster the democratic institutions with our personal efforts and those of our parties, as well as on the need to repudiate violence, terrorism, and the murderous Shining Path."

Questioned by Hildebrand on which points there were more significant disparities, Bedoya Reyes replied that "they had to do with concrete measures which, in the opinion of one of those attending, are more important than the final objectives." He explained that all of them understood that "for democracy to be appreciated by the people, it must not only offer an atmosphere of freedom and law, but it must also address the problems of the people, because power is to be exercised in the service of the people." Bedoya Reyes specified those problems as "hunger, poverty, unemployment, and medical care."

Answering another question from Hildebrand, Bedoya Reyes said that "this meeting might make it possible to have a cabinet of national unification in October when those holding some public posts will have to resign before entering the last stage of the electoral process."

The commentator then asked if there will be another meeting, and Bedoya Reyes emphatically replied: "Of course, because we agreed that the committees of advisers and technical teams of our respective parties should prepare some concrete proposal to translate our agreements into actions."

Hildebrand then interviewed APRA leader Alan Garcia, who, when asked what purpose the meeting served, replied: "This meeting marks the beginning of what is good, because there will be other meetings to discuss the nation's problems, and we will seek agreements. The country is now in a dramatic situation that demands that priorities be established." He then expressed his hope that "future meetings will produce concrete conclusions" to help us "round up opinions to define democracy as a solid, robust, popular free, food-providing, health-caring, job-offering system for all Peruvians, so that democracy can reclaim the credibility it has been losing." The APRA leader asserted that he "proposed this meeting" because "the democracy we now have is not fully effective," and then emphasized that "this is a representative democracy, no one denies it, but it must be developed in its social and economic aspects, aspects that it has neglected."

Answering another question and after noting that the country now needs the participation of everyone and that everyone must be aware of the country's needs, Alan Garcia said that "the problem of the foreign debt, that is, alien to our nationality, demands a common response from all of us." Asked by Hildebrand whether some agreement was reached at the meeting regarding the foreign debt, or whether some basic conclusions were reached to serve as a foundation for a broader agreement, Garcia replied: "A great deal, Cesar, a great deal.

Some time ago no one believed that the problem of the foreign debt was fundamentally a political problem, not simply an economic problem, because it is the result of the disparity between the poor and rich countries that buy our raw material cheaply and sell us their technology and machinery at high prices, thus impoverishing us more all the time. He then asserted: "This is a big problem that must be solved politically, and we, the Latin Americans, are not the only ones saying it. Kissinger, the hawk of the Republican Party in the United States, has also said it. So this problem must be dealt with hemispherically, and Peru, assuming a leading role, should make propositions now, so that the foreign bankers and the rich countries take notice of the fact that our weakness is perhaps our strength."

Elaborating on Peru's leading role on the problem of the foreign debt, Alan Garcia noted that "Dr Ulloa Enciso, representing Peru, is at this time meeting with the chiefs of other Latin American governments to propose this type of solution."

Prompted by another question, Garcia said that "never since I became APRA secretary general have I said that only the APRA can save the country. I don't have that kind of conceit, Cesar."

Replying to a last question, Garcia said: "Regarding terrorism, we agreed at the meeting that terrorism in Peru needs a precise definition. For some, it is narcoterrorism; for others, terrorism is the product of extreme poverty and abuses on the part of the police and the Armed Forces in Peru. We reject terrorism and support the legal intervention of the Armed Forces with due respect for human rights and constitutional rules." He added that "given the terrorists' strategy of killing the institutional cadres, the political parties have the great responsibility of rebuilding those cadres in Ayacucho, to consolidate order and democracy."

PERCOVICH SAID 'RESPONSIBLE' FOR PEASANT'S DEATH

PY132000 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0718 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Lima, 12 Aug (EFE) -- The cloud of the "dirty war" has once again cast its shadow over Peru after the discovery on Friday of the mutilated body of a peasant leader who had allegedly been arrested by Civil guardsmen in some town in the Andes Mountain Range.

Senator Enrique Bernales Ballesteros, secretary general of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, has told EFE that when Congress resumes its activities on 21 August, he will request Interior Minister Luis Percovich's dismissal.

Bernales considers the interior minister "responsible, from the political point of view, "for peasant leader Jesus Oropesa Chonta's death, which took place in Puquio and for "the reiterated abuses carried out by corrupt members of the Civil Guard." Bernales also will demand the reorganization of the Civil Guard.

The apparent torture and Murder of the peasant leader -- arrested on 27 July -- coincides with the "disappearance" of a correspondent of a leftist Lima newspaper in Huanta, 600 km southeast of Lima and in the heart of the emergency zone that is under military control because of the terrorist Shining Path group's activities. Authorities of the newspaper LA REPUBLICA -- with the largest circulation in Peru -- last night told EFE that they still had no information on the whereabouts of their correspondent Jaime Ayala Sulca, who "disappeared" after going to the Huanta Navy Infantry Barracks on 2 August to find our why his home had been searched.

In addition to Ayala's case, there are another thousand or so cases of missing persons denounced during the past few months before the judicial branch in Ayacucho, the center of the terrorist activities and of the Army and police antisubversive struggle.

According to official sources, many of these missing persons involve people who have left the area or youngsters who have joined the Shining Path.

However, information obtained in Ayacucho and charges made by local organizations put the responsibility for the missing persons, who frequently are found dead a few days later in the wild Peruvian ravines, or "elements dressed in uniforms."

SHINING PATH ATTACKS, CLASHES WITH POLICE REPORTED

PY131850 Paris AFP in Spanish 1556 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 11 Aug (AFP) -- It was reported here today that 15 peasants and 4 terrorists have died and that 5 policemen have been wounded in violent attacks by the Peruvian Shining Path extremist group in various localities of Ayacucho Department, 575 km southeast of Lima.

The body of National Agrarian Confederation leader Jesus Oropesa Chonta has been found 30 km from Puqio locality in Ayacucho with visible signs of having been tortured.

Leftist Senator Enrique Bernales has blamed three policemen for the death of the peasant leader, who had been detained by police in Puquio 10 days before.

In Vilcanchos locality of Victor Fajardo Province, a group of 30 subversives executed 12 peasants when they were returning from work after holding a popular trial at which the farmers were accused of cooperating with the security forces. A Lima newspaper today published the names of the murdered peasants.

On 8 August, a terrorist group murdered three farmers for providing information to police in the Huarautamby shantytown in Cerro de Pasco, 317 km southeast of Lima.

On 10 August, four terrorists died and five policemen were wounded during a clash in the Acomarca locality of Concepcion district. The police reported that several terrorists were also wounded and that they had been taken away by their comrades.

Last night, an armed terrorist group threw dynamite sticks at the governing Popular Action party's premises in Trujillo, 540 km north of Lima, where approximately 50 persons were holding a meeting. The attack only caused material damage.

Meanwhile, municipal, political, and judicial authorities, and hundreds of settlers are abandoning the Leoncio Prado and Ambo Provinces of Huanuco Department, 423 km southeast of Lima, as a result of the continuing threats by narcoterrorists demanding that they either join their ranks or give aid.

According to police reports from Ayacucho, many localities are practically empty while others such as Huancar, Quio, and Cayna are being ruled by the Shining Path because of the absence of police authorities.

SENATORS DISCUSS FOREIGN POLICY PRIORITIES

Senate Leader Cited

FL131614 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1940 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Government's priority goal in foreign policy is strengthening relations, particularly with Latin American nations, Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, leader of the Mexican Senate, has stressed. Making economic and political ties still stronger with the governments of the Latin American region is a decision in the highest national interest, he added. Gonzalez Avelar was interviewed at this capital's airport upon arrival from Ecuador where he attended, accompanied by Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, the inauguration of President Leon Febres Cordero.

On the international level, the legislative leader said, it is very important for Mexico to join a common front of defense against foreign threats aimed at creating difficulties in Latin American development, which could only be overcome by a solid and comprehensive front.

Referring to the government of Febres Cordero, he said that even though it does not follow the same program of outgoing President Osvaldo Hurtado, it will not be able to operate in a Latin American political vacuum and will have to recognize the efforts and existing ties among countries of the southern continent.

PRI Leader View Goals

PA131815 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 11 Aug 84 p 6

[Excerpts] The fundamental purpose of our foreign policy is not to assume leadership in Latin America but to achieve a transformation of the present system of international relations, moving it toward a plane of greater political equity and economic justice. Senator Humberto Hernandez Haddad, secretary of international relations of the PRI's National Executive Council, said the above, adding that Mexico does not aspire to the title of leader because Latin America does not need it.

He also stressed how important it is for us Mexicans not to become involved in the military conflicts deriving from the East-West confrontation, which threaten our coasts and borders. Our nation's goal is to safeguard the national sovereignty and its level of autonomy abroad, to sovereignly exploit its natural resources, to participate in exchanges with other nations on a level of juridical equality, and to sponsor peaceful solutions to international controversies, Hernandez Haddad said in conclusion.

DELEGATION OF LEGISLATORS ARRIVES IN PRC

FL102200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2039 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Senate has reported that a delegation of Mexican legislators, which is conducting official visits to several countries of the Orient, today arrived in the PRC where they will meet with PRC President Li Xiannian. During their 3-day stay, the legislators will participate in various activities which include working meetings with Vice Chairman of the National People's Congress Yan Jici. NPC Vice Chairman Peng Chong will also meet with the Mexican delegation to discuss foreign policy matters between the two countries.

In Nanjing, Shanghai, Changzhou, and Wuxi, the delegation will meet with members of the local permanent committees of the People's Congress.

The Mexican delegation includes Senators Antonio Riva Palacio Lopez, Raul Salinas Lozano, Fernando Mendoza Contreras, and Deputies Jorge Canedo Vergas, Dionisio Bustamente Vela, and Mariano Lopez Ramos.

ACCORD SIGNED WITH UK ON PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY

FL131441 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0353 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Great Britain have signed an agreement for the exchange of chemical-pharmaceutical technology, Britain's Vice Health Minister Lord Glewather announced here today. Prior to his return to London, Lord Glewather said the bilateral agreement provides for the exchange of medicines, raw materials, technology, and specialists.

The document was signed by Mexican Secretary of Health and Public Assistance Guillermo Soberon Acevedo at the conclusion of a round of talks held by the two officials.

Finally, the Mexican secretary of health announced he will visit London next year to ratify the agreement, but declined to give a date.

OUTGOING ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR ON BILATERAL TRADE

FL102054 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1815 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 10 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Outgoing Argentine Ambassador to Mexico Rafael Vazquez has said that Argentine Minister of Trade Ricardo Campero will arrive in Mexico next month to place in effect agreements signed by the presidents of Mexico and Argentina.

Interviewed at Mexico City's international Airport prior to departing for Buenos Aires, after being designated Argentina's new ambassador to Brazil, the diplomat thanked the people and Government of Mexico for their courtesy during his stay as the representative of the Argentine Government. He said that since the Mexican chief executive's visit there has been greater contact between the southern cone and Mexico and between the public and private sectors of the two nations, which are working toward greater understanding and cooperation in the economic and industrial fields to strengthen and intensify relations.

Vasquez said that in 1983 trade between the two countries reached $70 million, and added that by the end of 1984 this amount could be increased considerably, which would be mutually beneficial.

EL UNIVERSAL VIEWS NATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAM

PA140114 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 11 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Energy Program"]

[Text] The National Energy Program that will be presented to President de la Madrid next Monday clearly defines the strategy and objectives regulating this important commodity of our national economy. The program acknowledges the chaotic international situation of the hydrocarbon market and the erratic course of prices that are subjected to political and economic fluctuations.

Given this situation, we must not forget that Mexico, as a member of the international community, is not immune to world changes and disturbances. Hence, the general direction and the specific objectives of our energy policy have been established. The document places special emphasis on the role that energy, especially oil, plays in the development of the economy.

By learning from the experiences of other nations and from past mistakes, the program would seek henceforth to prevent energy from becoming a source of internal destabilization. Imbalances generated by large-scale energy production affecting developing countries are acknowledged in the program. Even when production is in the hands of the state or administered by the state, it can become an entity apart from others in the economy. As a result, an apparent concentration of development resulting from the massive inflow of money surrounds the economy which, when put into the archaic structures of single export models, can only serve to recreate imbalances and worsen our dependency and underdevelopment. This has unfortunately been the case in many Latin American nations and in some Persian Gulf states. Mexico strives to stay away from those examples and seeks to turn petroleum and other energy sources into factors aiding development, stability, and independence.

The program outlines a just and adequate energy policy in keeping with national interests. It outlines the course that our economy will follow and the external factors that are at play; it predicts that world finances will be more stable between 1984 and 1985, mainly due to economic recovery in the United States. However, the program expresses uncertainty of the effects of this short-run improvement in the Third World because it would be contingent upon how Washington handles its fiscal deficit and on the success of anti-inflation policies.

Another important aspect of the program is its support for other energy sources, including electric and hydroelectric sources. Production using those sources would be increased to satisfy domestic demand, technology programs on nuclear issues would be revitalized, and the Laguna Verde nuclear power plant would begin operation. With this, Mexico would begin to break its dependency on petroleum. We should not forget that in the near future petroleum will be progressively replaced by other energy sources that are being successfully developed by industrialized countries. As for oil and its production, the program advocates maintenance of the current export production levels and a price policy in keeping with our needs.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN -- Mexico and Great Britain agreed on a $10-million line of credit yesterday to facilitate trade between the two countries. The UK will extend that credit through the Rothschild Bank to Mexico's National Foreign Trade Bank. Mexico will buy industrial equipment and related services from Great Britain with the funds. In addition, Mexico's Bancomext also extended a line of credit for the same amount to Great Britain which will be used to finance the sale of Mexican products in that country. [Summary] [Mexico City EL FINANCIERO in Spanish 1 Aug 84 p 3 PA]

JAPANESE LOAN -- Yesterday the National Foreign Trade Bank signed a $50-million loan with Japan's Export and Import Bank to be used in assisting national production. A fixed yearly interest rate of 8 percent has been set, in addition to amortization periods of between 2 and 10 years to be determined in accordance with the total amount to be financed. [Summary] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 11 Aug 84 p 9 PA]

NORIEGA SPEAKS AT BATTALION'S INAUGURATION

PA122033 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1547 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Defense Forces chief General Manuel Antonio Noriega speech at the inauguration of Battalion 2000 at Fort Cimarron -- live]

[Excerpts] Today we have set security and behavior standards that people in uniform -- our armed forces -- will follow in 1999 when the Panama Canal is turned into a safe, neutral, free, and sovereign passage open to flags of all the world's countries and free of all dependence and ideological polarization.

This ceremony is both a symbol and a message, because it reflects the honor and professionalism of Panamanians to assume their responsibility in the future with dignity, efficiency, and courage. In addition, this is a clear, serene, and categorical message to the country's youth that these Defense Forces have already heard the order to march forward to the dawn of the next century, and nothing and no one can stop them. [applause]

Gentlemen: Military life is forged in the use and exercise of symbolism. For this reason, the command banner that is delivered today to Major Armando Palacios Gondola, who represents this command, stands for the Panamanian military man's basic creed: esprit de corps, friendship, endurance, a sense of responsibility for the homeland, fighting spirit, discipline, loyalty, and even willingness to die with honor and bravery if necessary. [applause]

The road before us is not easy, but it is best for us. These respectful Defense Forces will support the Panamanian people's development plans in the coming government of President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta. [applause]

DEFENSE FORCES GENERAL STAFF ANNOUNCES TRANSFERS

PA121538 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Aug 84 p A 1

[Excerpts] The General Staff of the National Defense Forces (FDN) has announced a number of military retirements, promotions, and transfers in a special order of the day dated Saturday, 11 August. No significant changes were announced among the leaders of Panama's sole military organization.

The most important transfers follow: Colonel Angel Mina Justiniani, from the Land Traffic Directorate to the Deputy Chief's Office, G-1 of the General Staff; Lieutenant Colonel Leonidas Macias, from the Deputy Chief's Office, G-3 of the General Staff to chief of the police forces; Lieutenant Colonel Rogelio Alba, from the 9th Military Zone to the General Secretariat of the Commander's Office and the General Staff; Major Aquilino Sieiro, from the 7th Military Zone to the Land Traffic Directorate, as director; Major Virgilio Mirones, from the 4th Military Zone to the Reinforced Company of Military Engineers; Major Luis Carlos Samudio, from the 3d Military Zone to the 2d Military Zone, as chief; Major Erick Aguilera, from the police forces to the 7th Military Zone, as chief; and Major Carlos Arjona, from the economic services, to the 9th Military Zone, as chief.

Other transfers include: Major Jaime Benitez, from the 11th Military Zone to the 10th Military Zone, as chief; Major Carlos Arosemena K. from the 6th Military Zone to the 11th Military Zone, as chief; Major Moises del Rio, from the National Development School to the 4th Military Zone, as chief; Major Pascual Gonzalez, from the Panamanian Air Force to the Economic Services, as chief; Major Moises Correa, from the Military Instruction Center to the Deputy Chief's Office, G-3 of the General Staff; Major Daniel Delgado, from the commander in chief's security escort body to the Presidential Guard, as chief; Major Fernando Quezada, from the 2d Military Zone to the Police Forces; Major Vicente Alonso, from the Modelo Jail to the Police Forces.

Other transfers include: Major Juan Oberto, from the 10th Military Zone to the police forces; Major Pablo Pinto, from the 11th Military Zone to the police forces; Major Ricardo Reyes Dutary, from the Urraca 4th Infantry Company to the 3d Military Zone, as chief; Major Jose Trujillo, from the police forces to the 6th Military Zone, as chief; Major Marxio Herazo, from the Deputy Chief's Office, G-3 of the General Staff, to the Defense and Security Commission (Combined Board); and Major Miguel Aleman, from the Diablos Rojos 3d Infantry Company to the Cimarron Military Instruction Center, as chief.

CANAL COMMISSION'S MANFREDO DISCUSSES ISSUES

On Treaty 'Violations'

PA112314 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Fernando Manfredo Jr., deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, PCC interviewed by unidentified reporter; date, place not given]

[Text] The Republic of Panama, through its Foreign Ministry, will have to appeal to the appropriate international organization to arbitrate the violations of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. Fernando Manfredo, the Panamanian deputy administrator of the PCC, recently discussed the issue in the following terms:

[Begin recording] [Manfredo] The PCC is in charge of administering the Canal -- managing, operating, and maintaining it efficiently. There are rules that must be followed. We must abide by the Board of Directors' decisions. Therefore, we are only the group that executes policies decided upon by others, or, as in this case, imposed by U.S. law. The PCC is not directly involved in the current disagreement between the United States and Panama. This is a diplomatic matter that the Panama Foreign Ministry and the U.S. State Department must resolve. However, I can say that the issue has had no negative effect on canal operations to date. I hope that the problem can be effectively resolved at the diplomatic level, for one cannot dismiss the possibility that in time the measure can create conflicts that might affect the operation of the canal.

[Reporter] As you know, Panama's Foreign Ministry has stated its position on the benefits that U.S. citizens who work for the PCC will receive. What effect has the Foreign Ministry's statement had on the PCC?

[Manfredo] As I said before, the PCC abides by the decisions of the Board of Directors. By vote of five -- the U.S. members -- to four -- the Panamanian members -- the Board decided to increase benefits for the U.S. employees: free housing; one trip per year to the United States, in lieu of one every 2 years; two trips per year for children of employees who are studying abroad, instead of only one; and the use of U.S. Embassy diplomatic privileges for mail services. As the canal's administrative group, we are obliged to comply with this Board directive.

If, as the Panamanian Foreign Ministry has claimed, the decision contravenes the treaties, creating special privileges for employees on the basis of their nationality, in violation of the nondiscriminatory principle contained in the treaties, then it is a matter that must be settled at the diplomatic level. [end recording]

Urges Investment for Expansion

PA132020 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1235 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Fernando Manfredo Jr., deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, PCC, interviewed by Panama City Radio; date, place not given]

[Text] Fernando Manfredo Jr., deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission has told this radio station: The Panama Canal is not and will not become a historic relic in a short time. Quite the contrary, it will continue to be the best alternative for maritime transportation for a long time. Manfredo spoke for this radio station on this subject while he discussed the 70th anniversary of the canal's inauguration, to be commemorated on 15 August. In response to comments on the construction of deeper draft vessles in the future and the present canal's capacity for these vessels, as well as navigation forecasts, Mandredo said:

[Begin Manfredo recording] As the result of the fact that repeated mention is being made of a sea-level canal, people are under the impression that the present canal is a historic relic, out-of-use, and obsolete. We want to take the opportunity of the canal's 70th anniversary to say that the canal is in its best operating conditions and that this will continue to be so for a very long period, far beyond the end of the century. Does this mean that we don't have plans to meet the increased traffic by the year 2,000 or beyond? No, we dont's, but we have begun to make plans. We have contracted a consulting firm that is associated with a local firm to study traffic forecasts on a long-term basis. Of course, a long-term traffic forecast is very difficult because we don't have a crystal ball to see what will happen. But we will at least have an idea of the trend. Now, independent of the study results, I can say I think the Panama Canal will continue to be an important artery for world traffic. [end recording]

Along the same lines, Manfredo has explained that it is necessary to widen the Culebra Cut to accommodate the huge vessels being built by big dockyards.

[Begin Manfredo recording] The Culebra Cut must be widened very soon because, on a shorter time forecast, we estimate that the canal will reach its saturation point by the mid-1990's, perhaps 1992-1995. This saturation point would include big vessels. For this reason, we will have to improve the canal by widening it so that the quality of the service being rendered will not be jeopardized. This service is determined by the number of hours required by a vessel to transit the canal.

There is no other way to expand the canal because this is the current bottleneck. Over the years. the canal has been undergoing improvements. For instance, at one time the bottleneck was the quantity of stored water, and, as the result, Madden Lake was built; at another time, it was the canal's width, and it was widened from 300 feet to 500 feet; at still another time, the problem was lighting. For many years, the canal operated 16 hours daily, closing operations at 2000. Then lighting was improved and the canal was able to operate round the clock. At the present, the canal's capacity is limited by its width at the Culebra Cut, about 8 miles in length and by the width of the canal's entrances. [end recording]

Manfredo also said that this expansion work, whose value has been estimated at $600 million, will face its biggest obstacle in the United States where a reluctance to invest this amount has been observed because it is not expected to recover the money before the year 2000. Manfredo explains the situation in this way.

[Begin Manfredo recording] We are concerned because we have observed that the United States would be very reluctant to invest money that will not be recovered before the year 2000. The canal is also a political issue in the United States and the people feel that they are giving away the canal to Panama, in addition to the planned $600 million disbursement. Hence the expected reluctance to finance this project by the United States.

For this reason, Panama will have to use its negotiating ability tc the utmost in order to convince the United States that this project is good for the United States because, if the canal's efficiency is lowered, cargo vessels would be hampered. Between 50 and 60 percent of these vessels' cargo originates in or is destined for U.S. ports, and the U.S. economy would have to absorb the extra costs caused by this delay. So we have to convince them that this is so.

We have to seek the support of other shipping agencies and tell them: If the United States is not willing to make this investment we cannot, and, as a result, service will suffer. We should also tell this to some of other countries that use the canal, particularly those from South America that depend on the canal so much. So, may I repeat, Panama will have to resort to its best negotiating ability to convince the United States that this investment serves its best interests. [end recording]

BUSINESS GROUP ON SCHOOL OF AMERICAS' CLOSING

PA101744 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 10 Aug 84 p 4

["Comments" by the National Council of Private Enterprise]

[Text] We all know that conforming to the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, Fort Gulick and all its installations will revert to Panamanian sovereignty on 1 October. We also know that Honduras and some U.S. states and Puerto Rico, are trying to have the School of the Americas, now operating in Fort Gulick, transferred to one of those places. In view of this, we respectfully ask our government:

Has a study been made of the serious harmful effects the termination or closing of the School of the Americas may have on Panama's economy?

Has the government found the alternatives Panama will have to adopt in order to provide work for the hundreds left jobless as result of this?

Do government economists already know the effects this will have on the city of Colon and the Free Zone, and what resources the government must employ to repair the resulting economic damage?

Has a study been made on the convenience to allow the School of the Americas to continue operating in the country, through international agreements, but under Panamanian sovereignty?

We feel it is high time for a public debate, so that the people may voice their opinion and so that later, because of improvisations or misinterpreted nationalism, we may not have regrets.

[Signed] A Panamanian Businessman

COSTA RICA

MUNOZ DISCUSSES REORGANIZATION OF CABINET

PA140331 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] As a new work week begins and after President Monge's determination to reorganize his cabinet, the various ministries continued to work normally this morning despite the expectation of possible changes in various ministries. Radio Impacto visited the ministries today and confirmed that ministers were at their posts as usual and continued working on the tasks that they left pending on Friday afternoon. These ministers included Public Education Minister Eugenio Rodriguez Vega; Labor Minister Jose Calvo, who was appointed recently; Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon; Justice Minister Hugo Alfonso Munoz; and Agricultural and Livestock Minister Francisco Morales Hernandez, who will hold his weekly press conference this afternoon as usual. Assistants to all of the ministries have great expectations. In the halls of all the ministries, comments are heard on whether the minister in question will be confirmed in his position. Some officials also asked whether their ministers resigned. Many still fail to understand the scope of a resignation.

Many rumors are circulating regarding the real possiblity of new appointments. All of these rumors refer to the president's message to be aired tomorrow through a radio and television network. This morning we talked with Justice Minister Munoz who commented on the reorganization of President Monge's cabinet, as well as rumors of dismissals of the justice and government ministers.

[Begin Munoz recording] The president should freely choose whoever and whatever sectors he deems best, based on his experience and vision. He does not administer, but governs and has to determine which sectors require changes. May I mention that the security sector has been involved. However, it is not up to me to evaluate my fellow workers who have done their best and enjoy my appreciation. It is the president who must evaluate both the people and sectors [words indistinct] that will let us give the country and the government to whoever wins the elections whether he is from the opposition or the government. In this manner, hopefully the Costa Rican state will be able to reach the end of this century enjoying social peace, justice, democracy, and freedom. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

MOTHERS DEMONSTRATE IN FRONT OF U.S. EMBASSY

PA132254 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2211 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- About 200 women of the Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Committee of Mothers of Political Prisoners, Murdered, and Missing People held a demonstration today in front of the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador to demand that Ambassador Thomas J. Pickering meet with them.

Wearing black dresses and white scarfs on their heads, the women wanted to personally give Ambassador Pickering a letter that, according to them, contains topics that can be discussed with the official in a subsequent meeting. However, the committee of mothers did not achieve its objective and the letter was delivered to other embassy officials amid strict security by agents from a Salvadoran security agency. There were no incidents during the demonstration.

The letter from the committee of mothers addressed to the U.S. ambassador points out, among other things, the demands it has made to the Salvadoran Government to obtain the release of all political prisoners currently being held in varous prisons.

The committee also asked that the whereabouts of missing people be clarified, that the responsibilities for murders attributed to the death squads be established, and that guarantees be given for the safety of all members of the committee.

The group of women carried placards with photographs of their relatives who have disappeared in the past 4 years of the country's armed conflict. They said that 5,000 people have disappeared during this period. The women also charged that the area around their headquarters in San Salvador "has been placed under military control" and they asked the press to accompany them on a tour of the area.

The mothers were joined in their demonstration by members of the Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Prisoners and Missing People [Federacion Latino-Americana de Asociaciones de Familiares de Detenidos y Desaparecidos -- Fedefam] who are in El Salvador to meet with President Jose Napoleon Duarte. The delegation of Fedefam, which is headquartered in Caracas, Venezuela, is led by Irish priest Patricio Rice who told the press he will meet with Duarte and other officials this week.

RESULTS OF ANTIGUERRILLA OPERATIONS REPORTED

PA130246 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] According to military reports received at this staion, counterinsurgency operations were carried out in 8 of the 14 Salvadoran departments in the past week, but are now continuing in only 3: Morazan, Usulutan, and La Union Departments. The source also noted that three rebels were killed in northern Morazan Department in the past 48 hours. Meanwhile, the leftists reported that the Army suffered some 46 dead and wounded in clashes this week; the Army, however, has denied these reports.

GUERRILLA ACTIONS REPORTED IN SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS

Electric Pylons Destroyed

PA140248 San Salvador El Mundo in Spanish 11 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Guerrilla groups blew up three more pylons of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission, CEL, rural distribution network today at 0600 on the Northern Highway near km 39 of San Diego Canton, Aguilares jurisdiction. Another rebel group was simultaneously intercepting privately owned vehicles and interdepartment transportation buses on the same highway; the drivers were ordered to take a dirt road toward some sugarcane fields where the drivers and passengers were being robbed.

Official sources explained that with the new destruction of pylons the northern zone of Chalatenango and part of San Salvador and Cuscatlan were practically without electricity. This represents serious losses to the thousands of citizens living in the area and to all of the industrial and commercial activities being carried out in that sector of the country.

It was reported that as the rebels were intercepting and detouring vehicles to rob their drivers and passengers, a south-bound truck carrying 1st Infantry Brigade troops passed. The rebels tried to ambush it by throwing two incendiary bombs, but they missed. The military forces immediately spread out and a clash, lasting more than 30 minutes, ensued. There is no information on the results of the clash.

Later, it was reported that the soldiers traveling in the truck were reinforced by other members of the 1st Infantry Brigade that guard the nearby sugar mills and volunteers of the Aquilares civil defense forces. The joint forces forced the extremists to flee, and a chase was organized through the sugarcane fields. The northern zone has been without electricity for a number of days and, with today's attacks, the blacked out area has extended to include many towns in Chalatenango, San Salvador, and Cuscatlan Departments.

In addition, it was learned that at 0230 today guerrillas members attacked the 1st Infantry Brigade (San Carlos barracks), located in San Salvador, and the Mejicanos command post on the outskirts of San Salvador. The corpse of Jose Antonio Hernandez Aquino, a 19-year-old soldier and member of the brigade, was taken to a funeral home in the city after he died during the attack.

Usulutan, San Miguel Attacks

PA140132 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Text] Yesterday, leftist guerrillas stepped up their activities against the transportation sector in the country's eastern zone, especially in Usulutan and San Miguel Departments. Military information later confirmed with our civilian sources reveal that leftist rebels have been in the area of San Dionisio, Usulutan Department, for the past 3 days. The rebels are hiding among the civilian population in San Dionisio and are holding meetings with the people in public areas to distribute propaganda among the civilian population. San Dionisio is located approximately 10 km south of the capital of Usulutan Department.

In Estanzuelas, located in the same department, guerrilla members stationed themselves near the turnoff to the town -- located on the Pan-American Highway -- and held up traffic to puncture the tires of all vehicles passing that area. According to estimates by the transportation sector, at least 30 vehicles were partially damaged. Military and civilian sources both report that the rebels withdrew at approximately 1600, leaving a traffic jam on the highway.

Three fuel trucks, known as pipas, scheduled to carry fuel toward the area were set afire by the leftist rebels near the turnoff road toward the seaside resort of El Espino, near the bridge known as (Piedra Pacha) in Usulutan Department. In San Miguel Department, employees of the land transportation sector have confirmed that due to the constant attacks and roadblocks set up by the rebels on the Litoral Highway since Sunday, traffic has been interrupted as of today. An urgent military intervention is being requested to restore traffic in that area.

Meanwhile, Salvadoran National Railway, [Fenadesal] confirmed in this capital that railway service to various locations in the country has been renewed, especially toward the western sector. It was revealed that the service will especially include Sonsonate, Ahuachapan, and Santa Ana beginning today, Monday. The reports reveal that Air Force units, mainly military gunships, will provide air support to ward off any extremist forces trying to attack the railway system. It was confirmed today that two pylons holding high-voltage lines were blown up yesterday in the town of Aguilares, while a clash was waged by the members guarding the bridges over the (Aselguate River). Thus far, no casualties have been reported in this clash.

WOMEN'S BATTALION BEING TRAINED IN MORAZAN

PA130321 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Report by Jose de la Paz Navarro Valenzuela]

[Text] A women's Panther Battalion is being created at the Armed Forces Commando Training Center. Soon after the Commando Training Center announced its plan to create a battalion composed exclusively of women, young students from schools in San Francisco Gotera and neighboring communities have been presenting themsleves for voluntary military service.

The recruits are proudly wearing their olive drab uniforms and, on the basis of what we have observed this week, they are thoroughly assimilating the military courses, showing great enthusiasm for all of the exercises. In sum, the creation of the women's Panther Battalion -- for the first time in the history of Morazan -- is expected to be a great success. A great number of girls are showing up daily, which has amazed many who thought that military service was exclusively for men.

FARABUNDO MARTI ON FMLN 10-11 AUG ACTIONS

PA130410 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday, 11 August, our guerrilla units carried out a successful revolutionary operation against the Duarte regime's troops on the northern main highway. According to reports we have received, [words indistinct] the FMLN guerrilla units ambushed an enemy convoy of three military vehicles. This successful attack and annihilation operation against the enemy forces was carried out by our guerrilla units at km 33 in San Salvador Department.

In a demonstration of their very low fighting morale and in view of our devastating revolutionary attack the enemy troops retreated, leaving the three military vehicles behind.

We have also received reports that units from the elite Atonal and Pipil Battalions and from the 2d Infantry Brigade tried to enter territory controlled by our forces on 10 August but were repelled by our guerrilla units in the villages of El Jicaro, Las Canas, Penanalapa and Quebrada de Agua, in the municipality of Nueva Concepcion in eastern Chalatenango Department. The enemy suffered three casualties in these clashes.

The enemy troops retreated immediately, pursued by our units. Another encounter resulted, in which we inflicted three more casualties on the enemy. We have also received reports from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front indicating that at 0940 on Friday, 10 August, units from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade carried out a harassment operation against the Cavalry Regiment's position on the Coastal Highway in Usulutan Department. In a simultaneous operation, our guerrilla units shot down a light aircraft that was [words indistinct] on the cotton farm in the San Juan Hacienda. Our forces in Usulutan have also reported that the enemy suffered four casualties in recent clashes. One soldier was killed and three were wounded.

FMLN ATTACKS REPORTED IN USULUTAN DEPARTMENT

Claims 28 Casualties

PA140417 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] On Sunday, 12 August, at 0500 a unit of the FMLN's Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade assumed control over a stretch of the highway near Las Trancas Canton that links the towns of Usulutan and Santiago de Maria. On that same road, the troops set up a roadblock near the El Congo turnoff, which they held for approximately 3 hours.

An enemy company of the ill-named Atonal Battalion traveling from Usulutan in four trucks arrived at the site of the roadblock at 0930 and engaged in combat with our troops for 1 hour. We inflicted 28 casualties on the Atonal Battalion, including 12 dead and 16 wounded, in this clash. Then, our units burned a military vehicle that had transported the Atonal Battalion troops to the site. The enemy company fled in wild disarray, carrying their dead and wounded with them. On our part, we report that two soldiers sustained slight injuries.

Despite the fact that the site of the clash was very close to the city of Usulutan where large contingents of troops are stationed, the Atonal Battalion company received no reinforcements and sustained heavy losses. The guerrilla operation was commanded by ompanero Matias. Commander Roberto Jimenez dispatched this report from Usulutan Department where the elite, U.S.-trained battalion sustained 28 casualties.

Sabotages Cotton Planatations

PA140421 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] We have another military report from Usulutan Department. While the dictatorship's elite battalions parade themselves through our country's fields destroying poor peasants' corn fields, our rebel army, the people's answer to the dictatorships' terror in the countryside, is destroying the oligarchs' cotton plantations.

Attention: On Monday, 13 August, FMLN units destroyed 45 manzanas of cotton on El Congo farm near El Transito in Usulutan Department. In recent days our campaign of sabotage against the regime's war economy has destroyed more than 200 manzanas of cotton. In addition, since the FMLN issued a ban on planting cotton in that department in southeastern El Salvador, 5,000 manzanas have not been able to be planted with cotton.

GUATEMALA

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS TO REQUEST BELIZE REFERENDUM

PA132235 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Alfonso Cabrera Hidalgo, assistant secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party, said that the Guatemalan Government should submit two or three alternatives to the people on the Belize situation so that the people, in exercise of their sovereign right, can decide what they deem is best in this case in a referendum. Cabrera Hidalgo said that the Christian Democratic deputies will submit a proposal to this effect to the other members of the Constituent Assembly. He accused the Guatemalan Government of handling this long-standing problem in a way in which the people never know what is really going on.

ARMY, REBELS CLASH; REFUGEES RETURN TO QUICHE

PA132225 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 11 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Aug -- Colonel Hector Rosales Salavarria reported yesterday that "two rebels were killed by a military patrol near Quingua Hill in Menton Municipality, Huehuetenango Department. In this action the military partol also seized one AR-15 rifle, No 2833; 116 cartridges; one 30-mm carbine, No 113017; 120 cartridges; several hand grenades, backpacks, and documents."

Col Rosales Salavarria said that the Army continues its military operations to try to restore a permanent climate of peace and tranquillity in the region. Meanwhile, other official sources reported that some 200 Guatemalan refugees returned from Mexico yesterday. Apparently, their destination was Nebaj, Quiche Department. The authorities have allowed the refugees full freedom to settle wherever they choose and are only checking with the refugees to see that everything is alright.

ARMY SAYS GUERRILLAS GROUPS UNDER CONTROL

PA132126 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Today, the Army announced that it has absolute control over the guerrilla groups that clashed with government forces last week in San Pablo, San Marcos, leaving an aftermath of numerous dead and wounded. Official military spokesman Hector Rosales reports:

[Begin recording] [Rosales] The Army is in full control of the situation there. The situation is stable and there has been very little change since my office issued a bulletin on Wednesday. In fact, today's papers only mention figures up to that day, there is nothing new.

[Unidentified reporter] Has any effort been made to learn whether the number of dead subversives has increased?

[Rosales] Two others died later, and a bulletin (?was issued).

[Reporter] Then, what is the correct number?

[Rosales] The official figure at this point is 22.

[Reporter] Any wounded?

[Rosales] This figure is for the subversives; when they have wounded, they carry them away with them.

[Reporter] You have mentioned only five Army casualties.

[Rosales] Five dead and 12 injured. Several have already recovered because their injuries were not serious. [end recording]

HONDURAS

FORMER ARMED FORCES CHIEF SEEKS RETURN FROM EXILE

PA131614 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Former Armed Forces Chief General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez told the San Pedro Sula newspaper TIEMPO that he has sent President Suazo Cordova a request to be allowed to return to Honduras to live and enjoy his rights as a Honduran citizen. The newspaper published his statement this morning. Alvarez Martinez complained in his statement that President Suazo Cordova is denying him the right to live in Honduras. Alvarez Martinez addressed the Honduran people, especially the officers, noncommissioned officers, and troops of the Armed Forces. He said:

There have been at least two violations, two crimes, against the nation's Constitution. First, the National Congress was fooled with the presentation of a phoney resignation letter. Had I signed it, it would have been worthless because I had been arrested and handcuffed. Therefore, there was coercion. I repeat:

I did not sign any resignation letter. I was not even presented a draft of a resignation letter. Besides, had I signed one, I would have had to submit my resignation directly to the National Congress, the institution that elected me and swore me in.

Therefore, the appointment of the current Armed Forces chief is illegitimate as was the procedure used to appoint him. Therefore, I am not obliged to accept orders from an illegitimate authority. I know it is this way. The second violation: The members of the National Congress were intimidated by the surrounding of the legislative building with armored vehicles and by the A-37 airplanes flying over the building.

BORGE DISCUSSES OBJECTIVES OF NEWS MEDIA

PA140317 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Aug 84 p 5

[Excerpts] The people must have greater access to the revolution's news media, Interior Minister Tomas Borge said yesterday at the commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist Television Service, SSTV. He said that the objective is to return to the people the right to speak that the ruling classes seized from them in the past. He described this as "the new project of freedom of expression."

He analyzed the ideological struggle from the viewpoint of the class struggle and in this regard said that the news media that presented itself as "objective" in the past has been forced to define itself by the revolution. Therefore, it reflects the specific political projects of a specific social class that is also expressed in specific political parties.

He also analyzed the role played by the transnationals of misinformation that use a feedback [retroalimentacion] mechanism inside the country comprised of media such as LA PRENSA and several stations and organizations like the Catholic hierarchy, the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP the right-wing political parties, and displaced union groups.

Borge charged that LA PRENSA has become the head of the ideological diversionism of the reactionaries and the center of unification of the lines of action against the revolution. In view of the situation, he issued a call for the technical and political improvement of the revolution's media and for an increase in the capacity of the ideological workers whom he described as "special troops of ideology" in the struggle against imperialism's disguised task forces.

The people's active role in the media was explained by the Sandinist leader as the result of the masses' need to have real participation in the decisionmaking process in national life. Tomas Borge stressed some revolutionary advances in the area of social communications such as the creation of the AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA (ANN), the Nicaraguan Film Institute (Incine), the People's Radio Broadcasting Corporation (Coradep), and so forth.

Regarding BARRICADA, he said its creation broke the monopoly that the liberal-conservative oligarchy had maintained over the written press for decades. Nevertheless, he recognized the anti-Somozist stance of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal. Borge criticized IAPA and the Inter-American Radio Broadcasting Association, AIR, because they are "obscene instruments" in the campaign of slanders and misinformation against Nicaragua. Tomas said: It is time for Nicaragua to stop being a victim of the ideological aggression and become a contender.

In this regard, he said that the project to install powerful radio stations on the country's northern and southern borders is progressing successfully in order to counteract the radio war that is being waged against the revolution from neighboring countries.

RAMIREZ SAYS VISIT TO ECUADOR 'MOST POSITIVE'

PA131857 Monagua Radio Randino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, described his recent visit to Ecuador as most positive. Dr Ramirez Mercado represented Nicaragua at the inaugurational ceremony for the new Ecuadoran president, Leon Febres Cordero.

The chiefs of state present at the ceremony broached such topics as the Contadora Group's peace efforts in Central America, the Latin American external debt, the Nicaraguan elections, and drug trafficking activities in South America, according to Dr Ramirez' statements on his return from Ecuador. Following is a brief interview offered by Dr Ramirez at the Sandino International Airport:

[Begin recording] [Ramirez] There is great skepticism abroad about the Nicaraguan electoral process, for which we took the opportunity to offer a detailed explanation of the electoral process underwayin the country, and to deny what the international press is reporting concerning limitation of the pluralistic nature of the elections, and the nonparticipation in the elections of certain political parties that, in fact, are abstaining from participation on their own accord.

We told the media as well as other persons with whom we talked that the Nicaraguan electoral process includes seven different political forces, with very clear rules and full guarantees for all. As result of this, there is now a better understanding of the process abroad. We must not forget that the elections are not only being used as a propaganda against the revolution, but also to discredit the FSLN leadership.

[Unidentified Reporter] Dr Ramirez, what was the impression of the chiefs of state concerning the Contadora Group initiative? Did they offer any suggestions to promote such initiative?

[Ramirez] We must realize that many of the presidents who visited Ecuador represented the member nations of the Contadora Group. In the case of Ecuador, the new president had already expressed support for any peace effort in Central America, and his personal position is already known to favor Contadora. [end recording]

PSD CRITICIZES QUESTIONING TEACHERS ON FSLN

PA140207 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Aug 84 pp 1, 10

[Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party, PSD, Communique Issued in Managua on 11 August]

[Text] The PSD reports to the people of Nicaragua and the world: At a time when a supposed honest, free, and democratic electoral process is underway promoted by the FSLN and its government with the participation of all of the parties that responded to the strategy of the party temporarily in power, a nationwide campaign is being carried out in all schools to politically question and interorgate all teachers regarding their feelings toward the FSLN.

This campaign is such that the teachers' replies are carefully noted and become part of their files. They are also pressured to sign their statements. We have learned of this kind of activity and attitude which, according to emphatic statements from directors and school officials, are the result of instructions from the high-ranking leadership of the Education Ministry headed by Mr Fernando Cardenal. They form part of the guidelines for the new education that specifically includes the political proselytism that the teachers must carry out among their students in the classrooms.

All of this flagrantly violates the provisions of the current electoral law and the statute on the rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans. It once again shows the FSLN's political desire, emulating its ideological brothers in totalitarian dogmatism and divorced from the realities of our people. . .

PSD National Executive Council

Managua, 11 August 1984

PLI'S GODOY COMPLAINS OF PRESSURES BY FSLN

PA121833 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Dr Virgilio Godoy Reyes, vice presidential candidate of opposition Independent Liberal Party, PLI, yesterday urged Interior Ministry authorities to guarantee freedom of movement for PLI activists during the party's electoral propaganda activities in the country.

During a meeting attended by more than 200 PLI delegates from the entire country, Godoy said that in Nagarote, Leon, and Corinto, PLI activists had been threatened by members of mass organizations.

Godoy said that the party will have to reconsider its participation in the November elections if his party continues to be harassed and hampered in its electoral propaganada activities.

[Begin Godoy recording] The party's first public appearance has been planned for next week in downtown La Paz, specifically on 18 August. We will also hold a meeting in San Juan de Oriente, in Masaya Department. All these plans are aimed at testing the government's true political willingness for a correct electoral campaign. We want both the authorities, who have acted partially and unilaterally in the past few days, and the party followers of the FSLN to be very sensible. These followers want to act as if they still had a monopoly on political activities in the country. Perhaps they did until 31 July, but that situation does not have to extend beyond 1 August. [end recording]

PCN SAYS ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN 'HAS ONLY ONE FACE'

PA110354 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0024 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Nicaragua, 10 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The Communist Party of Nicaragua (PCN) said today in its official publication that the current electoral campaign initiated last 1 August "has only one face."

The AVANCE weekly, official organ of the Nicaraguan Communists, stated in its latest edition that in this electoral campaign "the only face that is seen is that of the FSLN candidate." The government party presidential candidate is Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which has governed Nicaragua since 1979.

According to AVANCE, the registration period for citizens, between 27 and 30 July, "was used to propagandize the image of the FSLN candidates" through national radio and television networks and newspapers. The weekly adds that the communists' requests for use of essential means for the development of their electoral campaign have not been resolved "or satisfied."

"A grave error is committed by rejecting the efforts to achieve agreements between the internal political forces, while negotiations are carried out with foreign governments," AVANCE warns.

According to the weekly, in the negotiations with the United States, the "Contadora Group" (Panama, Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia), and the Central American countries "Nicaragua stands alone before all of the other countries that are guided by White House policies." In these negotiations, AVANCE points out, "there is the danger of making greater concessions on matters or national policy, as have already been made with the Contadora Group."

The weekly "demands a change in attitude" by the Electoral Council, the organization governing the elections and presided over by Mariano Fiallos.

"We do not know if (the Electoral Council) behaves this way because of importance, or if it is lending itself to the game of using delay procedures in attending to the demands of the parties in an effort to increase their differences," the communist publication states.

The pro-Soviet Communist Party is one of the seven political organizations, including the FSLN, that registered candidates for the elections scheduled to take place here on 4 November.

The Social Christian, Social Democratic, and Constitutionalist Liberal Parties, members of the opposition Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, abstained from presenting candidates alleging a lack of conditions to participate in the electoral process.

FDN, ARDE HOLD RAPPROCHEMENT TALKS IN HONDURAS

PA112145 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1658 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The political commission of the anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, and that of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, are holding talks in Tegucigalpa. An FDN spokesman said today that "the talks will consolidate the alliance that was concluded in Panaman on 24 June and will accelerate the process of rapprochement at all levels." Both groups are fighting the Sandinist regime, which was established in Nicaragua after the fall of dictator Anastasio Somoza in 1979.

The alliance that was created in Panama does not include the ARDE faction commanded by Eden Pastora, which is also fighting the Nicaraguan regime, on the country's southern border. ARDE's commission in Tegucigalpa includes Roberto Ferrey of the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, and Juan Zavala of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua, FARN, the military wing of the Nicaraguan Democratic Union, UDN, all of which are members of ARDE, which has expelled Pastora.

The FDN refused to reveal the names of its representatives at the meetings but stated that the talks "will serve to strengthen political unity and military action in both organizations, which will act together in a combined effort."

The same source said that "counting ARDE, the FDN, and the Miskito Indians who are members of MISURA, we currently have some 18,000 fighters in the northern, central, southern, and Atlantic coast sections of Nicaragua."

The guerrilla spokesman praised the "presence and morale of the troops on all the fronts, despite the massive offensive launched by the Managua regime, which has sent thousands of men to the war fronts." The source also said that "we are training several thousand men in northern and central Nicaragua, and we expect to train about 2,000 more anti-Sandinists soon." He indicated that the counterrevolutionary organizations "still have a great number of reserves with which to face several months of full combat and to deal key blows to the Nicaraguan Government."

"It is a shame that the United States has reduced its funds to our military forces, but that will not stop our struggle to defeat the Sandinist-communist dictatorship," the FDN spokesman said.

He added that "the senators and congressmen who oppose the provision of aid to Nicaragua's freedom fighters are very much mistaken, because if someone does not stop communism it will simply continue its advance." In regard to the approaching Nicaraguan elections, he said that "they are a farce and our attitude will not change on election day: It will be a day like any other in the life of a full-time fighter." He said that "both university and high school graduates whom the Sandinists recruit into the Patriotic Military Service" are constantly joining the FDN's ranks. According to the source, 350 defectors from military service have joined the FDN. These young people prefer "to die fighting for the Nicaraguan people, who are being oppressed by the communists," the FDN source concludes.

2 EPS COMPANIES AMBUSHED BY 300 CONTRAS

PA070344 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry reported a few minutes ago that two companies of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] 312th Brigade were ambushed by some 300 counterrevolutionaries and that they continued fighting them throughout the afternoon. Results of the clashes have not yet been reported. Defense Ministry reports indicate that the site of clash is El Naranjo, approximately 12 km southeast of Rio Coco, where EPS companies have been pursuing the 300 Somozist counterrevolutionaries operating in that area.

Further Report

PA101543 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Tect] The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has annihilated 18 counterrevolutionaries near the Municipalities of Guilali and San Juan del Rio Coco, in Nueva Segovia Department, the Defense Ministry has announced. The 18 CIA mercenaries died in the course of various clashes with EPS forces on 5, 6, and 7 August.

Meanwhile, groups of the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force and Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, have managed to infiltrate the country's central region with an eye to carrying out joint operations among the civilian population, but they are being fiercely fought.

9 MILITIAMEN KILLED IN CLASH WITH 'SOMOZISTS'

PA132115 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Nine militiamen were killed and 19 others were slightly wounded on 9 August in one-sided combat against Somozist guardsmen in the Matasanos sector between (El Puje) and Telpaneca, 15 km south of Togalpa, Madriz Department, according to official Sandinist People's Army sources.

On 10 August, fighting was reported in Las Minitas and (Vence Roble) in the (El Puje) sector, according to the same sources. The fighting in Matasanos lasted approximately 5 hours and involved a task force of more than 600 men sent in by the CIA who tried to occupy La Loma, but the 30 militiamen posted there held their position and awaited reinforcements.

REAGAN 'JOKINGLY' ANNOUNCES USSR BOMBING

PA131724 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan jokingly announced an imminent bombing of the Soviet Union during a voice test on Saturday before delivering his weekly radio speech from his Santa Barbara residence, in California, the Gannett press group has reported. According to the largest U.S. newspaper chain, Reagan, believing that the microphones were off, cleared his voice by saying as a joke: My fellow countrymen: I have the pleasure of announcing that I have just signed a bill outlawing Russia forever. The bombing begins in 5 minutes.

Some sources have said that there has been no confirmation of this from people close to the President, who recorded his speech without any journalist being present. The same sources added that the White House has refused to make any comment on Reagan's statement because of the serious consequences that it could have considering that the presidential elections are less than 3 months away. Meanwhile, CNN, the cable television network that had been recording the statements of the President, refused to make the recording public in order not to violate official rules that prohibit newsmen from disclosing information considered private.

Political observers agree that Ronald Reagan's gaffe could have serious consequences because the United States is in the midst of the presidential elections campaign. It could reaffirm the image of a warmongering cowboy that a certain percentage of the voters have always had of Reagan. The observers noted that at a moment when relations with the Soviet Union are particularly tense, Reagan, in making this false step, has risked reviving the fears of a nuclear war that his rearmament policy and the lack of a dialogue with the USSR have instilled in many U.S. citizens.

Said To Be 'Psychopath'

FL132220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1817 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Without the slightest desire to be lacking in respect towards U.S. President Ronald Reagan, I believe that his personal performance last Saturday, which gave cause for international concern, makes one ask if we are faced with a psychopath obsessed by the USSR or by an old man whose mind has been affected by advanced arteriosclerosis.

In a test of his speaking voice prior to giving a speech, and in the belief that the microphone was off, Ronald Reagan announced the approval of a law outlawing the USSR and said that the bombing would start within 5 minutes. What citizen of the world could believe that a president, when he thinks no one is listening, is capable of making such a statement?

The Democrats, who oppose the Republicians directed by Reagan, have recently asked how it is possible to reeelect in November a leader who works only 2 hours daily because he has a bad heart and lungs. These revelations are in stark contrast to the propaganda of Reagan's supporters, who speak of the President as a man fond of sports who still rides on horseback through the countryside.

Is it not worrisome for all humanity, at a time when the White House itself has placed the world on the brink of nuclear war, that a person like Ronald Reagan who shows evidence of hardening of the arteries of the brain or of being obsessed with the destruction of the USSR or of being seriously ill, occupies the White House?

U.S. REPUBLICANS PREPARE FOR CONVENTION

FL131956 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] In the midst of intensive police department and numerous protests, the Republican Party's national convention started in Dallas today. One measure used by police to guarantee the security of those attending the convention is emptying local jails in preparation for the arrest of pacifists and those generally opposed to Reagan's policies.

The anti-Reagan demonstrations will start before the opening of the Republican convention. One activity which has been planned is planting 40,000 white crosses at a site immediately facing the center where the convention is being held. Domestically, the Reagan administration has won the description of "government for the rich," a phrase U.S. Democratic Congressman Thomas O'Neill recently reiterated.

ARMANDO HART ARRIVES IN MANAGUA FOR TALKS

FL131034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Cuba's Minister of Culture Armando Hart Davalos has arrived in Managua on an official visit and was met by his Nicaraguan counterpart Ernesto Cardenal. Hart arrived from Panama City, where he had been on an official visit invited by the Panamanian Government. In Nicaragua, Hart will hold talks on matters concerning cultural relations between the two countries, the Latin American intellectual movement situation, and the national committees of intellectuals for the Sovereignty of the Peoples of our America.

VICE MINISTER FERNANDEZ MEETS VENEZUELA'S MORALES PAUL

FL131124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Cuban Vice Minister of the Council of Ministers Jose Ramon Fernandez has met with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul in Quito. The meeting took place during Ecuador's presidential inauguration ceremonies at which five Latin American chiefs of state and nearly 100 delegations attended. Fernandez also met with Ecuador's new Interior Minister Luis Robles Plaza and SELA Secretary General Sebastian Alegrett.

ARGENTINA'S CAPUTO ON RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART VISIT

PA140428 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] After terming his country's relations with Cuba as very good, Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said that the propspects for a commercial exchange have increased and are being consolidated. During an exclusive interview with the PRELA news agency in Buenos Aires, Caputo said that the visit of the delegation led by Minister Hector Rodriguez Llompart is proof of the two nations' interest in developing their relations. After confirming Argentina's support for the Contadora Group's peace initiative, Foreign Minister Caputo said that the grave Central American conflict must be solved based on these nations' willingness to overcome the feudal and dictatorial systems which still prevail.

Referring to the failure of the talks with Great Britain concerning the Malvinas Islands sovereignty, he said that Argentina went to Bern with a flexible attitude and faced a surprising British inflexibility. Caputo insisted that diplomacy cannot exist without flexibility, adding that the situation which prevailed in Bern proved Argentina's willingness to participate in political contacts. However, we are not the inflexible ones, he stated.

ALVAREZ DE LA NUEZ MEETS ZIMBABWE'S MUZENDA

FL132112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1810 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] The vice president of the Zimbabwe African National Union, ZANU, Simon Muzenda, has received Luis Alvarez de la Nuez in Harare. Alvarez de la Nuez attended the recently concluded congress of the African National Union. Muzenda and De la Nuez discussed the relations between Zimbabwe and Cuba, which they described as fraternal and frank, and De la Nuez' impressions of the congress.

Earlier, the Cuban leadder had granted the Zimbabwean televsion an interview in which he stressed the importance of the congress of the African National Union, which met in Harare. De la Nuez said that Cuba can aid Zimbabwe because of our struggle to develop our economy, and gave special importance to the fact that a scientific and technical cooperation agreement between Cuba and Zimbabwe will soon be signed.

NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ COMMENTS ON QUITO TRIP

PA132215 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Nicargua is prepared to sign agreements on which there is consensus within the negotiations of the Contadora Group. This statement was made by Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicarguan Government junta.

Ramirez has returned from Quito where he attended the swearing in ceremony for Leon Febres Cordero, the new Ecudorean president. Ramirez said that Febres Cordero is receptive to the Central American situation. Ramirez said that he talked with Febres Cordero on two occasions and that he is sure that relations with the new Ecuadoran Government will remain firm.

Summarizing his talks with various Latin American chiefs of state, Sergio Ramirez said that his visit to Ecuador was very positive in every aspect and served to renew contacts and establish Nicargua's position regarding the aggression it is enduring. Regarding the Nicaraguan elections, Ramirez, who is the FSLN vice presidential candidate, said that the chiefs of state with whom he talked trust the election process.

NICARAGUAN INVITES FOREIGN REPORTERS TO ELECTIONS

PA132139 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Juan Molina, secretary general of the Union of Nicarguan Journalists, has told this radio station that reporters from all over the world, especially from Europe and South America, will be invited to observe the Nicaraguan elections on 4 November.

Molina, who is also vice president of the International Organization of Journalists, said that Nicaraguan journalists have been asked to guarantee, with honesty and revolutionary ethics, that the people will received accurate reports on the elections. Regarding news restrictions, Juan Molina said that on 19 July the Sandinist government explained that restrictions deal with news involving the country's defense. He noted that this is understandable, considering the threats of aggression Nicaragua continuously faces.

Juan Molina said that there are some news organs in Nicaragua that echo the position of Washington and the counterrevolution, and that this must be checked with objective and revolutionary news.

MONGE SAYS COSTA RICAN SITUATION 'STABLE'

PA130418 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has issued a communique in San Jose in which he maintains that the situation in Costa Rica is stable, despite the resignation of his entire cabinet on Saturday. The president describes the mass resignation as an act of loyalty, adding that it is an exemplary show of fidelity toward the Constitution, the country's laws, and democracy.

The Costa Rican daily LA NACION has reported that Monge will reveal the names of his new cabinet members on Monday, or on Tuesday at the latest. Other reports indicate that many deputies who previously opposed the IMF's guidelines for Costa Rica now support them. On the other hand, union sectors maintain that the IMF's austerity plan will mean a freeze of the Costa Rican workers' salaries.

Meanwhile, Manuel Carballo, Costa Rica's deputy minister of the presidency, has confirmed in San Jose that President Monge met with leaders of El Salvador's armed opposition. He reported that the FMLN-FDR presented Monge with a new proposal that he will communicate to Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte through appropriate channels. Several months back, Costa Rica acted as the courier of another proposal from the Salvadoran guerrillas for unconditional dialogue, which the Salvadoran president rejected.

U.S. CONGRESS APPROVES FUNDS FOR HONDURAN BASES

FL111850 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The U.S. Congress has approved President Ronald Reagan's war strategy by approving $9.1 billion for the construction of military bases in 1985. Of this amount, $5 million is assigned for the construction of bases in Honduras, which the Washington Government has converted in a great U.S. arsenal and jump-off point for aggression against Nicaragua and the National Liberation Movement of El Salvador. In the more than $9 million [as heard] approved by Congress for military construction, funds for construction related to the deployment of MX missiles are included.

OROPESA MURDER SPARKS PROTESTS IN PERU

PA132153 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Peru's strongest unions and most prominent political figures have demanded a thorough investigation into the murder of peasant leader Jesus Oropesa, while the National Agrarian Confederation has announced that agricultural workers will strike.

The General Confederation of Peruvian Workers [CGTP], the country's strongest labor organization, will also stage protests over the killing of Oropesa, whose body was found on Friday in the Ayacuchan village of Puquio, the victim of a brutal murder. The leader was arrested by the Civil Guard last 27 July. The CGTP is also demanding the resignation of Peru's Interior Minister Luis Percovich, charged with being the intellectual author of the crime, and asked that the guilty be severely punished.

PERUVIAN COURT SENTENCES CUBAN EXILES

PA132148 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The prosecutor in a court in Lima requested a 10-year sentence for Cuban exiles Alfredo Romero and Emilio Garcia, two antisocials charged with attacking and robbing a taxi driver. The two men were among the group of antisocials who left Cuba for Peru.

Other reports received from Lima indicate that 15 young people were detained while staging a peaceful demonstration to protest an increase in the price of several staples, a situation that affects the popular sectors. It has also been learned that the present regime has extended the state of national emergency for another 60 days. Meanwhile, 14 prisoners escaped from Ayacucho jail by making several dynamite sticks explode at the jail's entrance. It has also been learned that over 500 inmates rebelled in Iquitos, causing a large fire. Most of these inmates are imprisoned on drug trafficking charges. According to reports in several Lima newspapers, more than 20,000 prison inmates are in jail on drug trafficking charges. They have already notified the corresponding authorities that they will stage a hunger strike unless the Peruvian Parliament approves a law to reduce the sentences of those who show good conduct.

PERU REPORTER THREATENED; AYALA STILL MISSING

PA140348 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Jaime Ayala Zulka, correspondent of the newspaper LA REPUBLICA in Ayacucho Department, is missing after reporting that the government forces broke into his mother's house. A communique issued by the joint command of the Armed Forces operating in Ayacucho has denied that Ayala is under arrest; however, it was admitted that the young journalist went to the naval garrison in Huanta to present his charges.

While correspondents of the Lima newspapers in Ayacucho were on a 24-hour strike to protest Ayala's disappearance, another journalist was threatened with death. Ardilio Arroyo, correspondent of the newspaper (HOY) in Huanta, was investigating Ayala's disappearance but a naval officer told him: Take care of yourself because we are the ones in charge here.

CHILEAN POLICE AGENTS KILL PRESUMED LEFTIST

PA132209 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Valparaiso police agents of the Chilean regime shot a young man, presumably linked to a leftist organization, to death as he resisted the authorities when they raided a house. The National Information Center has identified the victim as Luis Tamayo Lescano, but did not point out to what political organization opposed to the Pinochet dictatorship he belonged.

It has also been reported that three bombs exploded in various parts of Santiago at dawn yesterday. According to reports, one of the attacks caused important damage to a Carabineros station and a Carabineros lieutenant was wounded. Another bomb exploded at the foot of an electricity pole causing a blackout in the area. The third bomb exploded in a store causing some damage.

RAUL CASTRO AT GUANTANAMO DEFENSE ZONE MANEUVERS

FL131700 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party's Central Committee and Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] Minister, was present at the defense exercises held at the Carolina defense zone in Yateras Municipality, Guantanamo Province.

After the exercise Raul Castro said: We do not want war, it does not interest us. We prefer to present worker achievement medals instead of military medals. He added that if someday there was a war against our nation, we must feel sure that even though invaded, the Yankees would not be able to defeat us, becuause we would unleash our resistance, attrition, or the people's war to achieve victory.

Other full and alternate Politburo members were present at the maneuvers. The exercise consisted of a supposed enemy air raid and the outcome of such an attack. The maneuvers demonstrated how a hospital functioned in its care of the wounded and the attack against the enemy who had infiltrated into the defense zone area. The Territorial Troops Militia [MTT], the Defense Council, and the people of Carolina defense zone participated in the maneuvers.

In his closing speech, Julian Rizo Alvarez, Secretariat member of the Central Committee, said the exercise was a pale reflection of what would actually take place against the Yankees if they should step on our soil. He added that the maneuvers would serve to demonstrate how to become more effective at the moment of war.

Raul Michel, Central Committee alternate member and first party secretary in Guantanamo Province, underscored that this exercise constituted a synthesis of how a defense zone functioned in the area and in the country, and that it reaffirms our position in case of an attack.

[Begin Michel recording] This strengthening and the fortifications which we have built, and which we will build in greater quantities, will increase the amount of modern air, naval, and land crafts we have. The enemy will not be able to destroy our resources or weapons. Above all they will not be able to destroy our people or our people's army. All this will force the enemy to disembark and fight us up close -- and that is when we will win. [end recording]

CONSTRUCTION OF SUPERTANKER PORT TO BEGIN

FL132336 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] This week, earthmoving operations will mark the beginning of the construction of a supertanker port on the northwest side of Matanzas Bay. This will be the revolution's greatest economic investment in Matanzas Province and its cost will weigh heavily on the national economy. At the request of the Cuban side, Soviet planners delivered in advance the plans for this supertanker port and terminal so the construction work could begin at once. A 50-km-long oil pipeline will run from this port to supply the Santa Cruz del Norte thermoelectric powerhouse, which will be the largest of its kind in Cuba.

MILITARY PROVING GROUND INAUGURATED IN MADRUGA

FL131926 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1809 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] As part of the effort to increase the fighting capacity of the people in uniform, a military proving ground [poligono militar] with an area of more than 3,000 square meters has been inaugurated in Madruga, Havana Province.

DOMINICA

CHARLES ON ESTABLISHING RELATIONS WITH CUBA

FL141030 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Dominica says it is willing to establish friendly ties with Cuba, and that Russia supports Dominica's position on international issues. Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles made the statement at a news conference in Roseau over the weekend.

PRIME MINISTER RULES OUT EARLY ELECTIONS

FL111754 Bridgetown CANA in English 1618 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Aug 11, CANA -- Prime Minister Eugenia Charles last night ruled out early general elections and conceded that her Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) might be pushed to regain power at the next poll. Miss Charles was speaking at a news conference days after the DFP suffered a crushing defeat in town council elections in Portsmouth where her party has traditionally not done well.

"We tested ourselves to see if we had improved our support (in the area) and found we haven't." Miss Charles however indicated that she felt her party still had majority support in the country. The Prime Minister said that she was completing her five year term of office because her administration had some programmes which it wanted to conclude

"I have always said that I am going [to complete] my term, nobody believes me, everybody believes it can't be true. Why? Because the other (Caribbean) islands are having elections. I am not in the same position as the other islands. I have programmes on the ground which I hope to see completed."

Miss Charles said that the next general elections which must be held by October next year "will be a hard fight for us." The Caribbean's first woman prime minister won power in 1980 when the DFP captured 17 of the 21 seats. The party currently controls 16 with the decision of Henry Dyer to leave and sit on the opposition benches. Miss Charles made light of suggestions that a successful coalition of opposition parties can be formed.

Despite a failure to agree on a common political platform, political groups opposed to Miss Charles have agreed in principle not to fight each other in constituencies favourable to one of them. Asked whether she thought the island was ready for a coalition government, the prime minister said, "I don't think so. I think there might be a very early election again after that..."

"If supposing by chance we did not win the election and you had all the different parties getting together...I have a feeling that there might be a little difficulty in deciding on leadership for instance and also on isms (policy) and priorities," she added.

GRENADA

BRATHWAITE REPORTS ON SECURITY FOR ELECTIONS

FL131422 Bridgetown CANA in English 1919 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Aug 12, CANA -- Chairman of the caretaker administration here, Nicholas Brathwaite, has given Grenadians the assurance that no one will be allowed to intimidate them during the imminent general election.

In a radio interview, he said the security situation in the country was well under control following the political upheavals last October which included a bloody army coup and a subsequent U.S.-led military intervention.

"I give them the assurance that the security situation is completely under control at this time," Brathwaite said. "I have little doubt that during the next few months the people would feel sufficiently secure and relaxed to participate in the electoral process," he added. Brathwaite said that although the leftist forces in Grenada believe to a certain extent in gaining power through violence and "might fire a little something to scare people' during the elections, they could be dealt with.

"We are keeping to a certain extent in the background the CPF (Caribbean Peace-keeping Force) and the American military just as a deterrent to issue a warning to these people who might think of violence that they would not get away with any attempt at disrupting the peace and quiet of our beautiful country, "he said.

Brathwaite stressed that his eight-month-old government has the security situation "well under control" and there could be no developments "which would create the kind of fear in the hearts of Grenadians thus preventing them from participating in the electoral process." He declined to give a date for the elections, expected before the end of this year, but said it would be fixed after the electoral machinery to conduct the polls is put in place within the next few weeks.

On the question of how long the U.S. and Caribbean forces would remain on the island, Brathwaite stated that this would depend on a number of factors, including the timeframe within which a Grenadian polic force could be put in place in order to maintain law and order. Added Brathwaite: "One cannnot take any chances, and one has to guard against a recurrence of any incidence of violence which took place in Grenada last October and even in March 1979.

JAMAICA

COCOA PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO BE NEAR RECORD

FL091830 Bridgetown CANA in English 1800 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Aug 9, CANA -- Jamaica's cocoa production for 1984 is expected to pass the 2,000 ton mark for the second consecutive year indicating that the decline in the industry was now levelling out, Agriculture Minister Percival Broderick said. According to Broderick, alst year's production of 2,738 long tons was the best in over two decades, and production this year, though expected to be lower at 2,600 tonnes, will continue the trend.

BRIEFS

NEW NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR -- Kingston, Jamaica, Aug 7, CANA -- Nicaragua has appointed its envoy to the Dominican Republic Geronimo Danilo Valle Martinez as its non resident ambassador to Jamaica, the foreign ministry here announced. Jamaica and Nicaragua established diplomatic relations in 1975. Jamaica's Ambassador to Mexico Louis Boothe is also accredited as the non-resident ambassador to Nicaragua. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1652 GMT 7 Aug 84 FL]

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

MITCHELL APPOINTS BODY TO EVALUATE ECONOMY

FL061832 Bridgetown CANA in English 1853 GMT 4 Aug 84

[By Mike Findlay]

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Aug 4 CANA -- Prime Minister James Mitchell of St Vincent and the Grenadines has announced the appointment of a six-member committee to evaluate the state of the economy following his New Democratic Party (NDP) 9-4 victory in last month's general election here.

At his first press conference since gaining power on July 25, Mitchell said the committee will prepare an in-depth analysis of public sector financing, with particular reference to the country's public debt, the guarantees given by central government for loans raised by statutory bodies and semigovernmental institutions, as well as the disposition of government funding to statutory bodies, public corporations and other entities in which public funds are invested or have been disbursed. He listed 25 statutory bodies and state entities, including the sugar industry, the banana industry, and the arrowroot industry which are to be investigated.

He made it clear there would be no commission of enquiry and that he was not indulging in any "witch hunts." He said the intention was first of all to let the people know of the findings, so they could know what state the country's economy was in.

He added: "If there are any misdemeanours or any misappropriations, the matters will then be referred to the director of public prosecutions for action." The committee, which is to be chaired by Vincentian Noel Benner, former secretary of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), will also look into the disposition of government's assets and accountability for such assets. Mitchell said the team will examine and report on the arrangements for amortisation of outstanding loans made by the previous government of former Prime Minister Milton Cato, and the outstanding debts owed by the administration. Another mandate is to analyse disbursements relating to outstanding debt, amortisation, and interest payments on an annual basis up to maturity dates. The committee is also to formulate policy recommendations for dealing with the country's debt situation, public sector financing, and management of the public debt within the overall policies for development.

The other team members are also all Vincentians and include Abrahim Eustace, senior managers, projects dividion of the CDB, Joe de Freitas, a chartered accountant, Albert Edwards, a systems analyst-accountant who is the committees secretary, Verrol Small, an accountant, assistant secretary to the committee, and Gillian Nanton, an economist in the Ministry of Finance here, as special liaison officer. Three consultants have been retained to work with the committee. The committee is to prepare an interim report within a month, and submit the final document two months after that.

REID RETIRES, BURNHAM RESHUFFLES CABINET

FL131327 Bridgetown CANA in English 1837 GMT 12 Aug 84

[By Edwin Ali]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 12, CANA -- Guyana's President Forbes Burnahm last night named vice-president for production, Desmond Hoyte, as prime minister following the retirement of the ailing Dr Ptolemy Reid who held the post since 1980, the president's office said. Burham also made some changes to his cabinet, relieving Vice-President Cammie Ramaaroop of his post, appointing three senior government members to the newly-created post of deputy prime minister, and drafting in two new appointees. The changes take effect August 16.

"The retirement of Comrade Dr Ptolemy Reid as prime minister, member of Parliament and general secretary of the (People's National Congress) Party has been announced," the president's office said, adding: "He will, however, remain deputy leader and chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the party. He has also been appointed special adviser to the president." Reid, a 69-year-old veterinary surgeon, was rushed to Cuba last month for medical treatment after complaining of body pains. He returned from Havana towards the end of the month. Officials had stated that he was likely to step down.

Hoyte, a lawyer who has been a member of Parliament since 1968, also takes over as first vice-president, a post held by Reid in his capacity as prime minister. There are five vice-presidents in the Guyana cabinet. In the cabinet reshuffle, Education Minister Ranjie Chandisingh relinquishes this post after being upgraded to the post of vice-president to replace Ramsaroop, the PNC chairman. Chandisingh also succeeds Reid as the PNC general secretary. His cabinet responsibilities were not announced. Vice-President for Social Infrastructure Hamilton Green, who was a favourite for the general secretary post, was named first deputy prime minister. Attorney-General Dr Mohammed Shahabudeen and technocrat Haslyn Parris, chief planner in the Economic Development and Finance Ministry, were the other two appointees as deputy prime minister.

The president's office said, Ramsaroop, whose responsibilities were parliamentary and state affairs, was relieved of his cabinet post so that he can concentrate on the strengthening of the party in his capacity as chairman of the PNC sub-committee for party affairs and mass organisations.

Further Report

FL140114 Bridgetown CANA in English 2335 GMT 13 Aug 84

[By Edwin Ali]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 13, CANA -- Vice President Desmond Hoyte, named by President Forbes Burnham to succeed Dr Ptolemy Reid as prime minister, will be sworn in on Thursday in a ceremony to be presided over by Burnahm, official sources said today. Reid, the first person to serve as prime minister under Guyana's 1980 socialist Constitution, retired at the weekend, less than a month after he was rushed to Cuba for urgent medical treatment. Hoyte, who held the production portfolio until his new appointment, is a 55-year-old lawyer who has been in the government since 1969. He has held several cabinet posts including those of minister of home affairs and finance.

As prime minister, Hoyte will also take over the position of first vice president, which was held by Reid, a 69 year old veterinary doctor. Reid will continue to serve the government in a limited capacity as special adviser to President Burnham. A number of cabinet changes, announced with Hoyte's appointment, also take effect on Thursday. These include the appointment of three deputy prime ministers -- a newly created post -- and former Education Minister Ranji Chandisingh as vice president. Hoyte takes over the number two spot in Guyana's leadership amid a deepening economic crisis and moves by the left-wing Burnham administration to deepen ties with the communist bloc. The new prime minister sits on three key committees of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) -- the Administrative Committee, the Central Committee, and the General Council.

YUGOSLAV, BRAZILIAN FIRMS TO BEGIN GOLD PROSPECTING

F1111918 Bridgetown CANA in English 1609 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 11, CANA -- The search for gold in Guyana's vast mineral-rich Mazaruni region will be intensified with the arrival here later this month of a team from the Yugoslav mining firm of Rudis, a government spokesman said. The visit of the team will be in keeping with an agreement on technical and economic cooperation signed between Guyana and Yugoslavia on April 18 last year, following the visit of a delegation headed by Vidoje Zarkovic, a member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia. Under that agreement the two countries will cooperate in the areas of mining, oil exploration, construction of industrial plants, agriculture, agro-industry and energy development. The acceleration of kaolin mining, exploration for gold, the construction of resin, concrete and silicate plants, along with the development of Guyana's forestry sector, were also identified as areas of cooperation between the two countries. Rudis will be carrying out its exploration in an area called Konawaruk, 26 miles up the Essequibo River in the mineral-rich area being claimed by neighbouring Venezuela. Drilling and testing equipment to be used by Rudis have already arrived here, and work is under way on the access roads to the upper Konawaruk area. Government officials here say there is enough gold to take Guyana out of its present economic crisis.

Meantime, the Brazilian company Parana Panema will also cooperate in the exploitation of gold deposits in the northwestern region. The joint venture agreement, which Minister of Energy and Mines Harun Rashid said could lead to a breakthrough in economic relations between Guyana and Brazil, was signed recently after almost one year of negotiations. The Brazilian company, which plans to use steam and alcohol as energy sources in the Tassawini, will begin exploratory work within a month, company Chairman Octavio Lacombe said. "The initial exploratory phase should be completed within a year's time, but gold mining could begin before the year is through once enough gold deposits are identified to justify a mechanised operation," Lacombe said.

The agreement also make provision for the training of Guyanese personnel who are expected to eventually take over the management of the project, which will last until gold deposits in the area are depleted, he said. Lacombe said the company "is not merely shooting for profit, but is also seeking to integrate two countries that are neighbours." Rashid said "more and more Brazilian companies are likely to show an interest in investing in Guyana once they learn of the agreement with Parana Panema." "Joint ventures with companies like Parana Panema will go a long way in the development of Guyana's gold resources," he said. He also said Guyana would be able to improve its foreign exchange situation as a result of the agreement.

SURINAME

BOUTERSE OPPONENTS' DEATHS UNDER UN SCRUTINY

FL101408 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Three former soldiers from Suriname have made statements to the (Wakoi) commission which are damaging to the Bouterse regime. The Kenyan lawyer, (Amos Wakoi), is leading a delegation from the United Nations Human Rights Commission which is investigating the death of 15 opponents of the military regime in Suriname in December of 1982. Last week the commission was in the Netherlands and, earlier, it visited Suriname. The former soldiers, two of whom were bodyguards of the dead Major Roy Horb, have stated that the military leader Colonel Bouterse was present in (Fort Velandia) when the 15 opponents were executed. The soldiers' statements revealed that the executions were carefully prepared. Six grenade launchers were sent from Venezuela and used to set fire to radio stations and the offices of the Moederbond Trade Union Federation.

URUGUAY

MONTEVIDEO-ASUNCION FLIGHTS INDEFINITELY SUSPENDED

PY100230 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Paraguayan Airlines [LAP] and Uruguauan National Airlines [PLUNA] flights between Montevideo and Asuncion have been suspended for an indefinite time. This decision was made unilaterally by the Paraguayan authorities despite the holding of extensive negotiations in Montevideo with their Uruguayan colleagues.

Uruguayan officials have noted that this decision violates presently enforced international agreements and that they will undertake diplomatic negotiations to overcome the situation.

VENEZUELA

LUSINCHI SIGNS FOREIGN DEBT REFINANCING LAW

PA110356 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 7 Aug 84 p A 1

[Excerpts] Yesterday, in a ceremony held in the Miraflores Palace's Hall of Mirrors, Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi signed the Law on the Refinancing of the Public Foreign Debt and the amendment of the law that authorizes the national executive to carry out public credit operations up to 1 billion bolivares which would increase the capital of the National Savings and Loan Bank.

In a brief speech, the president stressed that the promulgation of these two laws is an evident demonstration of the fruitful cooperation between the legislative and executive branches. "That is a mandate of the Constitution," he added, "and in this time of crisis in the country's current situation, it is also a mandate of history and simple common sense."

"This shows the country and the world," the president added, "that the Venezuelan people are united to handle any difficulties that might arise. Above any differences that might emerge in debates, the Venezuelans will unite to find the best path in defense of the nation's highest interests."